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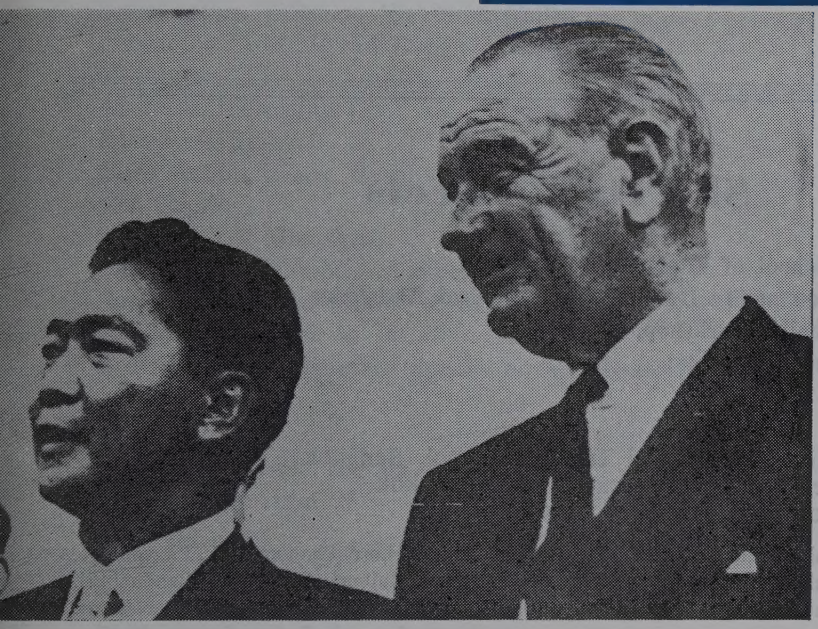
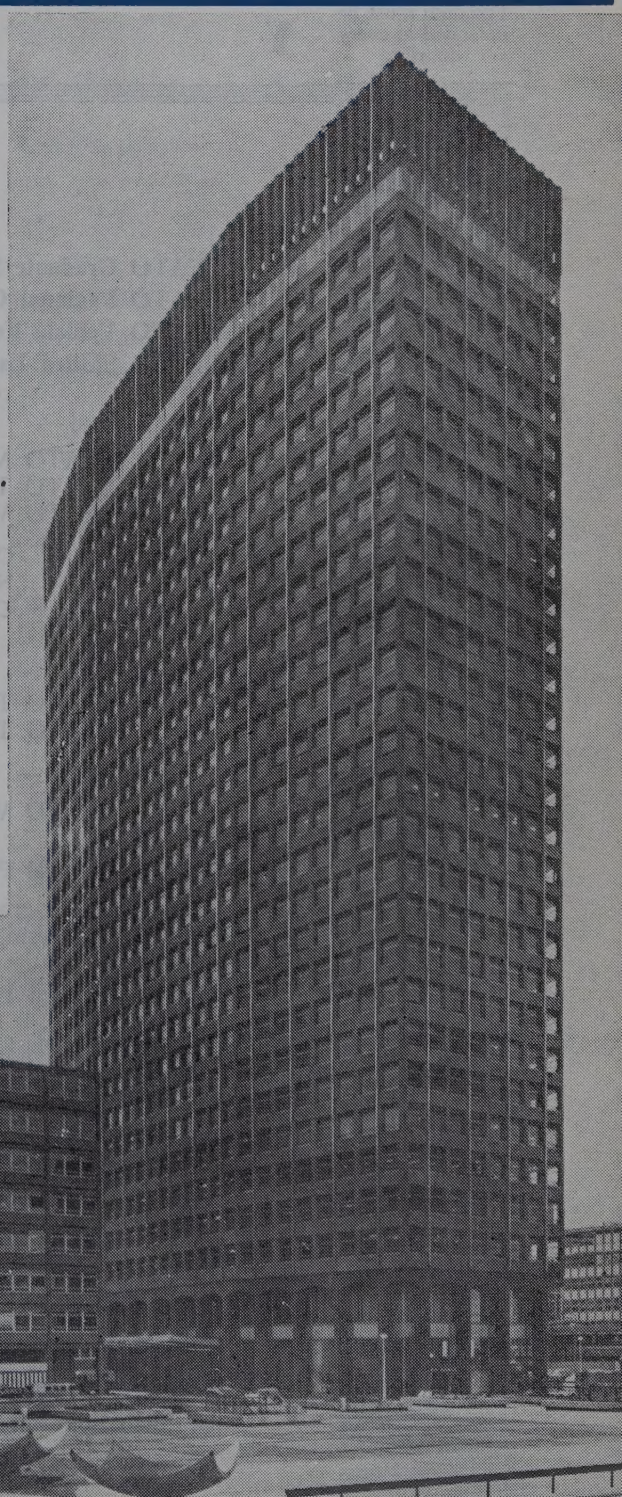
Vol. V No. 5

SEATO Record





US-Philippine Talks pp. 6-10

London's Skyward Leap pp. 28-31

Freedom must be defended in every quarter.

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Events are isolated neither in time nor in space. SEATO RECORD attempts to bring together significant events of the Organization itself, of its member nations, and of similar organizations of regional nature, as well as statements which reflect attitudes or policies. Background information of this sort is essential to place SEATO in its proper context of world affairs and national development.

SEATO Projects

SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, Bangkok
SEATO Regional Community Development Technical Assistance Centre, Ubol
SEATO Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, Bangkok
SEATO Skilled Labour Projects:

Thailand —

SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok
SEATO Teacher Development Centre, Bangkok
SEATO Vocational Training Centres in:

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Pakistan —

SEATO Technical Training Centre, Dacca
SEATO Technical Training Centre, Karachi

Philippines —

SEATO Vocational Training Centre, Marikina

SEATO Cultural Program

Under-graduate Scholarships, Post-graduate Scholarships
Fellowships, Professorships

SEATO Medical Projects

Thailand —

SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok
SEATO Clinical Research Centre, Bangkok

Pakistan —

Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca

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SEATO Record

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Cover Photos

Leaders confer at the White House: President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines with President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States. President Marcos made a State visit to the United States from September 12 to 27.

Portland House, one of London's most-admired modern buildings, is 333 feet high, has 27 storeys.

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US Policy on Viet-Nam, China Defined

Excerpts from the statement of US Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg in the UN General Assembly on September 22.

The conflict in Viet-Nam is first of all an Asian issue, whose tragedy and suffering fall most heavily on the peoples directly involved. But its repercussions are world-wide. It diverts much of the energies of many nations, my own included, from urgent and constructive endeavours. It is, as the Secretary-General said in his statement on September 1 "a source of grave concern and is bound to be a source of even greater anxiety, not only to the parties directly involved and to the major powers but also to other members of the organization." My government remains determined to exercise every restraint to limit the war and to exert every effort to bring the conflict to the earliest possible end.

The essential facts of the Viet-Nam conflict can be stated briefly. Viet-Nam today remains divided along the demarcation line agreed upon at Geneva in 1954. To the north and south of that line are North Viet-Nam and South Viet-Nam. Provisional though they may be, pending a decision on the peaceful reunification of Viet-Nam by the process of self-determination, they are nonetheless political realities in the international community.

The Geneva Accord which established the demarcation line is so thorough in its prohibition of the use of force that it forbids military interference of any sort by one side in the affairs of the other; it even forbids civilians to cross the demilitarized zone. In 1962 military infiltration through Laos was also forbidden. Yet, despite these provisions, South Viet-Nam is under an attack, already several years old, by forces directed and supplied from the North, and reinforced by regular units — currently some 17 identified regiments — of the North Vietnamese Army. The manifest purpose of this attack is to force upon the people of South Viet-Nam a system which they have not chosen by any peaceful process.

Let it be noted that this action by North Viet-Nam contravenes not only the United Nations Charter, but also the terms of General Assembly Resolution 2131 (XX), adopted unanimously only last December and entitled "Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of their Independence and Sovereignty." That resolution declares, among other things, that "no state has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state." It further declares that "no state shall organize, assist, foment, finance, incite or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities directed toward the violent overthrow of another state, or interfere in civil strife in another state." It would be hard to write a more concise description of what North Viet-Nam is doing, and has been doing for years, in South Viet-Nam.

Certainly the prohibition of the use of force and subversion — both by this resolution and by the Charter itself — must apply with full vigour to international demarcation lines that have been established by solemn international agreements. This is true not only in Viet-Nam but in all the divided states, where the recourse to force between the divided parts can have far-reaching consequences. Furthermore, solemn international agreements, specifically the Geneva Accords, explicitly prohibit recourse to force as a means of reunifying that country.

It is because of the attempt to upset by violence the situation in Viet-Nam, and its far-reaching implications elsewhere, that the US and other countries have responded to appeals from South Viet-Nam for military assistance.

Our aims in giving this assistance are strictly limited.

We are not engaged in a "holy war" against Communism.

We do not seek to establish an American empire or a "sphere of influence" in Asia.

We seek no permanent military bases, no permanent establishment of troops, no permanent alliances, no permanent American "presence" of any kind in South Viet-Nam.

We do not seek to impose a policy of alignment on South Viet-Nam.

We do not seek the overthrow of the government of North Viet-Nam.

We do not seek to do any injury to mainland China nor to threaten any of its legitimate interests.

We do not ask of North Viet-Nam an unconditional surrender or indeed the surrender of anything

that belongs to it; nor do we seek to exclude any segment of the South Vietnamese people from peaceful participation in their country's future.

Let me say affirmatively and succinctly what our aims are.

— We want a political solution, not a military solution, to this conflict. By the same token, we reject the idea that North Viet-Nam has a right to impose a military solution.

— We seek to assure for the people of South Viet-Nam the same right of self-determination — to decide their own political destiny, free of force — that the United Nations Charter affirms for all.

— And we believe that reunification of Viet-Nam should be decided upon through a free choice by the peoples of both the North and South without outside interference, the results of which choice we are fully prepared to support.

Negotiations

These, then are our affirmative aims. We are well aware of the stated position of Hanoi on these issues. But no differences can be resolved without contact, discussions or negotiations. For our part, we have long been and remain today ready to negotiate without any prior conditions. We are prepared to discuss Hanoi's four points together with any points which other parties may wish to raise. We are ready to negotiate a settlement based on a strict observance of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva agreements, which observance was called for in the communique of the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries in Bucharest. And we will support a reconvening of the Geneva conference or an Asian conference, or an yother generally acceptable forum.

At the same time we have also considered whether the lack of agreement on peace aims has been the sole barrier to the beginning of negotiations. We are aware that some perceive other obstacles, and I wish to make three proposals with respect to them:

First, it is said that one obstacle is the US bombing of North Viet-Nam. Let it be recalled that there was no bombing of North Viet-Nam for five years during which there was steadily increasing infiltration from North Viet-Nam; during which there were no US combat forces in Viet-Nam; and during which strenuous efforts were being made to achieve a peaceful settlement. And let it further be recalled that twice before we have suspended our bombing, once for 37 days, without any reciprocal act of de-escalation from the other side, and without any sign from them of a willingness to negotiate.

Nevertheless, let me say that, in this matter, the US is willing once again to take the first step. We are prepared to order a cessation of all bombing of North Viet-Nam — the moment we are assured, privately or otherwise, that this step will be answered promptly by a corresponding and appropriate de-escalation on the other side. We therefore urge that the government in Hanoi be asked the following question, to which we would be prepared to receive either a private or a public response:

Would it, in the interest of peace, and in response to a prior cessation by the US of the bombing in North Viet-Nam, take corresponding and timely steps to reduce or bring to an end its own military activities against South Viet-Nam?

Visiting Bangkok on his way back to Pakistan after attending the FAO Regional Conference in Korea, and conferring with Government leaders and officials in the Philippines, Minister of Food, Agriculture, Rehabilitation and Works, Mr. A.H. M.S. Doha, was interviewed for a SEATO radio program. He is shown here answering a question put by SEATO's acting Director of Public Information A. D. M. Curnow. At left is Pakistan Ambassador, Mr. P. M. Chaudhuri, and at right, Mr. S.M.A. Hussain of the SEATO radio staff.

Another obstacle is said to be North Viet-Nam's conviction or fear that the US intends to establish a permanent military presence in Viet-Nam. There is no basis for such a fear. The US stands ready to withdraw its forces as others withdraw theirs so that peace can be restored in South Viet-Nam, and favours international machinery — either of the US or other machinery — to ensure effective supervision of the withdrawal. We therefore urge that Hanoi be asked the following question also:

Would North Viet-Nam be willing to agree to a time schedule for supervised phased withdrawal from South Viet-Nam of all external forces — those of North Viet-Nam as well as those from the US and other countries aiding South Viet-Nam?

A further obstacle is said to be disagreement over the place of the Viet Cong in the negotiations. Some argue that, regardless of different views on who controls the Viet Cong, it is a combatant force and, as such, should take part in the negotiations.

Our view on this matter was stated by President Johnson, who made clear that, as far as we are concerned, this question would not be "an insurmountable problem." We invite the authorities in Hanoi to consider whether this obstacle to negotiation may not be more imaginary than real.

We offer these proposals in the interest of peace in South-East Asia. There may be other proposals. We have not been and are not now inflexible in our position. But we do believe that, whatever approach finally succeeds, it will not be one which simply decries what is happening in Viet-Nam and appeals to one side to stop while encouraging the other. Such a position can only further delay the peace we all desire. The only workable formula for a settlement will be one which is just to the basic interests of all those involved.

In this spirit we welcome discussion of this question either in the Security Council where the US itself has raised the matter, or here in the General Assembly, and we are fully prepared to take part in any such discussion. We earnestly solicit the further initiative of any organ or any member of the United Nations whose influence can help in this cause. Every member has a responsibility to exert its power and influence for peace, and the greater its power and influence, the greater is this responsibility.

Relationships with China

Now I turn to another problem, related in part to the first: The problem of how to foster a constructive relationship between the mainland of China, with its 700 million people, and the outside world. The misdirection of so much of the energies of this vast, industrious and gifted people into xenophobic displays, such as the extraordinary and alarming activities of the Red Guards and the official policy and doctrine of promoting revolution and subversion throughout the world — these are among the most disturbing phenomena of our age. Surely, among the essentials of peace in Asia are "reconciliation between nations that now call themselves enemies" and, specifically, "a peaceful mainland China."

Let me say categorically that it is not the policy of the US to isolate Communist China from the world. On the contrary, we have sought to limit the areas of hostility and to pave the way for the restoration of our historically friendly relations with the great people of China.

Our efforts to this end have taken many forms. Since 1955, US representatives have held 131 bilateral diplomatic meetings in Geneva, and later in Warsaw, with emissaries from Peking.

We have sought without success to open numerous unofficial channels of communication with mainland China.

We have made it clear that we do not intend to attack, invade, or attempt to overthrow the existing regime in Peking.

And we have expressed our hope to see representatives of Peking join us and others in meaningful negotiations on disarmament, a nuclear test ban, and a ban on the further spread of nuclear weapons.

But the international community cannot countenance Peking's doctrine and policy of intervening by violence and subversion in other nations, whether under the guise of so-called wars of national liberation against independent countries or under any other guise. Such intervention finds no place in the United Nations Charter, nor in the resolutions of the General Assembly. Yet dozens of nations represented in this hall have had direct experience of these illegal activities.

It is in the light of these facts, and of our desire for a better atmosphere, that the US has carefully considered the issues arising from the absence of representatives of Peking from the United Nations.

First, the Republic of China on Taiwan is a founding member of the United Nations and its rights are clear. The US will vigorously oppose any effort to exclude the representative of the Republic of China from the United Nations in order to put representatives of Communist China in their place.

Miss Somlakrat Watanavitugura of Thammasat University, winner of a SEATO under-graduate scholarship, receives her award of $200 from Prince Wan Waithayakorn, Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand at a ceremony at Government House, Bangkok. Twenty students from five universities and the College of Education received the awards.

The second fact is that Communist China, unlike anyone else in the history of this organization, has put forward special and extraordinary terms for consenting to enter the United Nations. In addition to the expulsion of the Republic of China, there are also demands to transform and pervert this organization from its charter purposes — some of them put forward as recently as yesterday.

What can be the cause of this attitude? We cannot be sure, but we do know that it comes from a leadership whose stated program is to transform the world by violence. It comes from a leadership which is opposed to any discussion of a peaceful settlement in Viet-Nam. It would almost seem that these leaders wish to isolate their country from a world — and from a United Nations — that they cannot transform and control. Indeed, they have already brought their country to a degree of isolation that is unique in the world today — an isolation not only from the US and its allies, but from most of the non-aligned world and even from most of the Communist nations. Many, not only the US, have sought improved relations and have been rebuffed.

At this moment in history, therefore, the basic question about the relation between Communist China and the United Nations is a question to which only the leaders in Peking can give the answer. Will they refrain from putting forward clearly unacceptable terms; and are they prepared to assume the obligations of the United Nations Charter, in particular the basic charter obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state?

The world — and my government — will listen most attentively for a helpful response to these questions. We hope it will come soon — the sooner the better. Like many other members here, the US has the friendliest historic feelings toward the great Chinese people, and looks forward to the occasion when they will once again enrich, rather than endanger, the fabric of the world community, and, in the spirit of the charter, "practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours."

I have dwelt on these great and thorny issues of Asia because they are of far more than regional importance. Progress toward their solution would visibly brighten the atmosphere of international relations all over the world. It would enable the United Nations to turn a new corner — to apply itself with new energy to the great tasks of reconciliation and peaceful construction which lie before us in every part of the globe.

Such peaceful construction is needed above all in the less developed areas. It is needed in South-East Asia, today a region of conflict but also a region of vast undeveloped resources — where my country is prepared to make a most substantial contribution to the development of the whole region including North Viet-Nam. (USIS).

Seven-Nation Talks On Viet-Nam Called

President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines has invited the chiefs of state of nations which have military forces in Viet-Nam to a conference in Manila on or about October 18.

The proposed conference was announced in Honolulu on September 26 by President Marcos' Press Secretary Jose D. Aspiras who said:

"President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Republic of the Philippines announced today (September 26) that in consultation with President Park Chung Hee of the Republic of Korea and Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn of Thailand, an invitation had been extended to the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United States to join in a conference with the Government of South Viet-Nam at the level of chiefs of state of governments.

The announcement was made just before the Philippine President's speech at the East-West Cultural Centre in Honolulu, where he was expected to expand on his proposal, the Press Secretary said.

He also said the idea had been discussed with South Viet-Nam Prime Minister Ky and "warmly welcomed."

Mr. Aspiras said the proposed conference would presumably include a review of the military situation but would stress the non-military economic and political situation and the prospects for a peaceful settlement of the war.

Presidents Cover Broad Range of Issues

Text of joint communique issued by President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States, and President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, following talks in Washington, D.C., September 14-15, 1966.

1. At the invitation of President Johnson, President Marcos made a state visit to Washington DC September 14 to 16, 1966. This afforded an opportunity for the two Presidents to engage in the friendly and fraternal talks which have become traditional between the two countries.

2. President Johnson and President Marcos had a frank and cordial exchange of views on international developments of common significance as well as the cooperative arrangements which give substance to Philippine-American relations.

3. President Marcos set forth his vision of the Philippine future. He described the many frontiers that mankind faces — in space and in the ocean depths, on the farm and in the laboratory, in economic development and in expanding the capabilities of the young. He expressed his determination to move his country forward across these frontiers, with the exertion of Philippine energy and initiative and with the cooperation of friendly nations, especially the United States.

4. **Scientific cooperation.** Both Presidents recognize the need of promoting cooperation in areas of science and technology and the mutual exchange of information and scientific knowledge for peaceful purposes. Such cooperation will furnish incentives to public and private resource initiative of both countries in enhancing and cultivating scientific and technological endeavours as a fundamental basis of a mutually beneficial relationship on science and technology.

5. Specifically, the two Presidents discussed recent developments in space technology. President Marcos expressed his desire to encourage greater training of Philippine scientists and engineers in the peaceful applications of such technology, and President Johnson undertook to offer appropriate fellowships for this purpose in US institutions.

The considerable economic loss suffered annually in the Far East from typhoons was discussed by the two Presidents, who agreed that the regional initiatives undertaken by ECAFE and WHO to improve technical capabilities for typhoon damage control deserved full support. President Johnson offered the services of a United States meteorological team to develop a joint program of typhoon damage control in the Philippine area in concert with regional planning, and President Marcos agreed to the desirability of such a program.

Finally, the two Presidents noted the cooperative programs already started between the Philippine National Science Development Board and the US National Academy of Sciences, and agreed that these programs should be expanded so that private and public research efforts can be applied to the advance of knowledge about growing food on the land and in the sea in the tropics. The two Presidents noted the expanded efforts now under way by the US Government in the field of oceanography, in which it was agreed that the Philippines would participate fully.

6. **Economic development.** One of the principal matters dealt with was the vigorous approach of the new Philippine Government to the problem of economic development. President Marcos re-emphasized his four-year development program to raise the living standards of the Philippine people, along lines already made public and discussed over many months. President Johnson was particularly encouraged to note the emphasis which President Marcos placed on improving

the lot of the rural people through increased agricultural productivity, better income and meaningful land reform.

7. To support President Marcos' program of economic development and progress, the United States assistance program will be substantially increased during the coming year. This expanded effort will give priority to President Marcos' rural development and rice productivity program, including loans for irrigation projects and grants for other aspects of this program.

The two Presidents agreed to begin immediate negotiations for sales of agricultural commodities under a liberal credit arrangement over the next year, the proceeds of such sales to be used to support projects or programs to be agreed upon in such fields as irrigation, drainage and flood control, land reform, feeder roads, agricultural credit and farmers' cooperatives. The United States Government will also provide support for programs and projects to be agreed upon in agricultural research, training and productivity, and pest and disease control, cadastral survey and land classification.

Extensive discussions are now in progress on these programs and projects. In addition, a new self-help program is being launched pursuant to the Food For Peace Program under which food will be provided as a grant to allow payment of wages in kind to rural workers engaged in local improvement projects, and a grant of feed grains will be made to stimulate the establishment and growth of livestock cooperatives.

US assistance will also include a stepped-up malaria eradication campaign and planning for rural electrification, air traffic control and an integrated telecommunications network. The United States is prepared to extend credit to finance engineering feasibility studies to help develop other new projects for external financing.

8. **Further economic matters.** The two Presidents noted that their representatives are continuing to identify, on an urgent basis, additional ways in which the United States can be helpful in assisting President Marcos' initiatives in agricultural, industrial, and other fields. Both Presidents recognized that the size of the task to be done requires the active participation of all interested governments and international institutions.

It was also recognized that the success of the renewed Philippine efforts depends to a great extent on raising the level of internal savings, both public and private.

9. The two Presidents recognized that orderly economic development required the full organization and utilization of available management talent. President Marcos described the measures he had taken to systematize economic development planning and indicated he would welcome additional United States technical assistance in this field. President Johnson agreed to make available a technical advisory team composed of both governmental and private experts for this purpose.

10. Recognizing that external assistance mobilized through the major international lending institutions would speed economic development in the Philippines, the two Presidents agreed on the desirability of closer consultations among all countries and international agencies having an interest in helping the Philippines. President Johnson assured President Marcos of full American support for a Philippine initiative along these lines, and of active American cooperation in such an effort. Pending completion of multilateral arrangements, the US will provide assistance to the Philippines under a bilateral program.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of the President of the United States in happy mood with Mrs. Imelda Marcos, wife of the President of the Philippines, at a formal function during the latter's State visit to Washington.

Australian seismologist, Mr. P.J. Milne, who holds a SEATO fellowship to survey seismological operations in the Far East and South-East Asia, gave a lecture to the Siam Society in Bangkok recently. He is shown here (right) at the society's headquarters with, from left: Mr. Vija Sethaput, director-general of the Department of Mineral Resources of Thailand, Dr. Fritz Baum, head of the German geological mission to Thailand, and Mr. W. Beeser, professor of geology at Chulalongkorn University.

11. As regards means for ensuring the fruitful participation of foreign private investors in Phillippine development, the two Presidents emphasized the importance to the Philippines of a favorable investment climate to attract and hold foreign private capital. As a further means of stimulating new private capital flows to the Philippines, the Presidents were pleased to announce that an exchange of notes had taken place providing for an augmentation of the coverage provided under the current investment guaranty agreement between the two countries.

12. **Future economic relations.** The two Presidents agreed that an expansion of trade between the Philippines and the United States would also contribute to the development and stability of both countries. They agreed that there should be an early beginning of intergovernmental discussions on the concepts underlying a new instrument to replace the Laurel-Langley trade agreement after its scheduled expiration in 1974. Intergovernmental discussions should be conducted through a Joint Preparatory Committee to be set up before June 30, 1967. Both Presidents recognized the necessity of providing an adequate framework after 1974 for a fair and equitable treatment of new and existing investments, as well as for the expansion of trade opportunities between the two countries. The two Presidents agreed that the extension of parity rights under Article 6 of the agreement would not be sought.

13. **Offshore procurement.** The two Presidents agreed that the Philippines should participate on a full and equitable basis in supplying US offshore procurement needs in Viet-Nam.

14. **Mutual security.** Both Presidents recognized the strategic role which the Philippines plays in the network of allied defences and agreed to strengthen their mutual defence capabilities. Both Presidents recognized that such defence construction projects as are presently under way and may be required in the future contribute to this end. President Marcos informed President Johnson of recent indications of resurgence of subversive activities, especially in Central Luzon. President Johnson pledged the continued assistance of the United States in the concerted drive of the Marcos administration to improve the wellbeing of the people and strengthen its capabilities for internal defence.

15. The two Presidents reviewed the current requirements of the Philippine Armed Forces for external assistance. In accordance with President Marcos' program to expand the army's civic action capability, President Johnson was pleased to inform him that the United States would, within this fiscal year, provide equipment for five engineer construction battalions to be engaged in civic action projects contributing to internal security, and would consider furnishing equipment for five more such battalions in the next fiscal year. President Johnson also informed President Marcos that delivery of a destroyer escort for the Philippine Navy was anticipated next year. The two Presidents agreed to keep the US military assistance program under continuing review in order to ensure that the

materiel and training supplied to the Philippine armed forces were kept appropriate to the changing requirements and missions of these forces.

16. The two Presidents pledged themselves to strengthen the unity of the two countries in meeting any threat to their security. In this regard, they noted the continuing importance of the mutual defence treaty between the Philippines and the United States in maintaining the security of both countries. President Johnson reiterated to President Marcos the policy of the United States regarding mutual defence as stated by him and by past US administrations to the Philippine Government since 1954.

17. The two Presidents noted that in the forthcoming Rusk-Ramos agreement, the US accepts President Marcos' proposal to reduce the term of the military bases agreement from 99 to 25 years. The two Presidents reaffirmed that the bases are necessary for both countries for their mutual defence, and were gratified with the progress being made in the negotiation and resolution of various issues related to the bases agreement in the spirit of harmony, friendship and mutual accommodation. They agreed that the base negotiations should be continued with a view to the earliest possible resolution of remaining issues in the spirit of goodwill and cooperation which has characterized these negotiations to date.

18. The two Presidents noted the benefits to be gained if countries can share and profit from their common experiences in meeting Communist infiltration and subversion in all its forms in South-East Asia. In this connection, the accomplishments of SEATO and of individual countries were discussed as well as means by which the Philippines and the United States might make an added contribution to this significant work. The two Presidents concluded that the usefulness of a centre in the Philippines which might serve as a focal point for this work should be explored and proper actions pursued.

19. **Veterans.** The two Presidents noted that as a result of the recommendations of the Joint Commission which they appointed earlier this year, legislation to provide increased benefits to Philippine veterans, their widows, orphans and other dependents has been introduced in the US Congress. President Johnson assured President Marcos of his full support of these measures and expressed his strong hope that they would be enacted in the near future.

20. President Marcos put up the case of the Philippine veterans. President Johnson explained the problems and limitations from the standpoint of the United States. The two Presidents agreed that their representatives would discuss the means of restoring wartime pay to those recognized Philippine guerrillas who did not previously receive it and of compensating certain members of the Philippine Army for erroneous deductions of advanced salary from their wartime pay.

21. The two Presidents also agreed to adopt procedures which would minimize the adverse impact which additional payments to Philippine veterans might have on the US balance of payments.

22. **Special fund for education**. The two Presidents agreed to put to effective and creative use the special fund for education available from, and pursuant to the US war damage appropriations for the Philippines. They directed the joint panels established last spring to accelerate discussions already under way on project proposals, and concurred in the rapid implementation of projects as they are mutually agreed.

23. **Developments in Asia.** President Marcos discussed his efforts in concert with other Asian countries to bring about an all-Asian political forum to which can be referred any crisis in Asia, like the Viet-Nam conflict, for settlement by conciliation or other peaceful means. President Marcos also stressed his country's recognition of Malaysia and Singapore and the acknowledgement by Asian countries of the Philippines role in helping pave the way toward the solution of the Indonesian and Malaysian question. President Johnson reiterated his support for an Asian conference to settle the Viet-Nam war and reaffirmed to President Marcos that so far as the United States is concerned it is prepared for unconditional discussions or negotiations in any appropriate forum, in an effort to bring peace to South-East Asia. President Johnson reaffirmed that the basic US purpose in Asia is to support the national aspirations of Asian peoples; the United States is ready to continue helping other nations which seek its assistance in improving the welfare of their peoples and in strengthening themselves against aggression.

24. The two Presidents conducted a frank and searching review of the problems of international security in the Pacific area in general, and in South-East Asia in particular. They were in complete agreement that the principal threat to peace and security in the region was the Communist war of aggression and subversion being waged against the government and people of South Viet-Nam. President Johnson expressed his deep admiration as well as that of the American people for the action recently taken by the Philippines to send a civic action group of 2,000 men to assist the Vietnamese in resisting aggression and rebuilding their country.

25. The two President reviewed events of the past few years which demonstrated the substantial progress being made in Asia toward regional cooperation. President Marcos noted, in particular the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of Asia and the Pacific in Seoul, and the meeting of the foreign ministers from the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia in Bangkok within the framework of the Association of South-East Asia. The two Presidents noted that the establishment of the Asian Development Bank, with its headquarters in Manila, was a specific example of what imaginative statesmanship by Asian countries working together could accomplish. President Johnson welcomed the evidence of expanding cooperation in Asia and reiterated the willingness of the United States to assist and support cooperative programs for the economic and social developments of the region.

26. **Mutual objectives.** Both Presidents agreed that the close personal relationship established between them during the visit will further strengthen the deep friendship and partnership which bind their two countries. President Marcos expressed his profound appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality shown him and his party by President Johnson and the American people. The two Presidents recalled with pride the historic association of their two peoples who, once more, are standing side by side in the defence of liberty. They affirmed that their partnership reflects their long-standing and common dedication to the promotion of human rights and freedom.

Communist China: 'Uneasy Neighbour'

Excerpts from a speech by the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, in the General Assembly of the UN, on September 27, 1966.

Mainland China overhangs the region with a population of 700 million under a regime which, while calling itself Communist, represents all that is most illiberal and backward-looking and violent in Communist thought.

Without going far back in time, let me remind you that within the last four years Peking has engaged in armed aggression against India and is continuing to maintain a threatening posture along the borders of that country: that it has engaged in infiltration and subversion in Viet-Nam, Laos, and Thailand, to mention only three countries; and that its leaders and spokesmen, including Lin Piao, who is coming to the top in Peking, have proclaimed world revolution by violence against most of the governments represented here in this assembly.

During the past month the Red Guard have been stamping out those elements in China which, by any stretch of imagination, might be regarded as not conforming slavishly with the thoughts of Mao Tse Tung. Mainland China, therefore, is an uneasy neighbour for all the countries around it.

The great question that faces all of us is how to live with mainland China. Achieving this does not rest with us alone. Peking has to make its contribution too. Yet, so far from trying to make the idea of its admission to the United Nations more acceptable to other countries, Peking seems bent on challenging the rest of the world. Even this week, timed for the opening of this session of the General Assembly, come fresh public statements in Peking on demands about the United Nations.

I repeat that the big question that faces us is that of living with the Peking regime and helping to fit it into the international community. Recognition of Peking and its admission to the United Nations, would not in themselves be solutions to the bigger problem of relations with China. We should avoid over-simplifying the question of China, and should avoid seeing it simply in terms of recognition or of admission to the United Nations.

Australia regards the Charter of the United Nations as a treaty to which all members have become parties. Peking has made in plain that it does not accept the terms of the treaty. If it enters the organization at all it will, it says, do so on its own terms. It has denounced the United Nations in its present form.

Some of my colleagues here appear to me to be arguing that this is a matter about which there can be negotiation after Peking has been admitted to membership. Surely if it is seen that some negotiation is necessary in order to adjust the views of the candidate to those of the established organization, that negotiation should be commenced before and not after admission.

Is Peking not to give any sign at all that it will pay regard to the charter? China asks the United Nations to change. Is China not to make any change itself to fit into the United Nations?

It is fundamental in the approach of the Australian Government that the Government of the Republic of China, centred on Taiwan, should not cease to be a member of the United Nations and should not be handed over to the rulers in Peking, Taiwan has a population of around 14 million. That is more than the population of most members of the United Nations, and none of those members should easily agree that, because Taiwan is much smaller than mainland China, is should be tossed away in order to reach a settlement with Peking.

Taiwan is a prosperous and developing country and if Peking took over, its people would undoubtedly suffer materially, quite apart from the savage reprisals they would undergo. We have all read with horror of what the Red Guards are doing today on the mainland of China to stamp out the slightest diversity of thought or conduct, even after 18 years of rule by Mao Tse Tung. It needs little imagination to think of what those same Red Guards would do if let loose today on Taiwan.

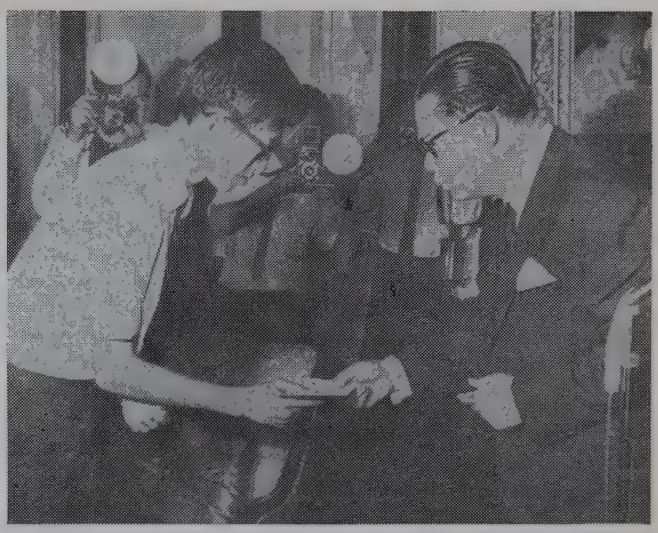
Surely we cannot, in common humanity quite apart from political considerations, acquiesce in turning this island and its people over to Peking, nor should we acquiesce in such a change in its representation in the United Nations as to call into question its right to exist as an international entity and to enjoy the protections belonging to a member state of the United Nations. (Radio Australia).

Australia Increasing Civil Aid in Viet-Nam

Australia's civil aid to the Republic of Viet-Nam, which has been flowing at the rate of more than $1,680,000 a year since 1964, is expected to be increased considerably during the current financial year.

Australia's civil aid to Viet-Nam at the end of June 1966, under the Colombo Plan and special SEATO Aid Program, totalled more than $11.2 million. This is in addition to Australia's military assistance to the people of Viet-Nam in their fight against aggression.

Australian non-military aid reflects the sympathy of the Australian government and people, and their awareness of the urgent needs of the South Vietnamese. It is evidenced, for example, in the civil aid work of the Australian troops themselves, in the outstanding contribution of Australian medical teams at South Vietnamese hospitals, and in the eagerness of Australian voluntary organizations to assist.



Prizes in the annual SEATO essay contest in Thailand were presented to winners by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Phairote Jayanama, at a ceremony at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bangkok on SEATO Day, September 8. Here, Somsak Ruamsuk, who gained first prize, receives his award; Somsak is a pre-university student of Wat Pradoo-nai-Songdham School, Dhonburi.

The Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, announced the expected increase in non-military aid to Viet-Nam recently. He said this would include expenditure on continuing and new projects under the Colombo Plan and Australia's special SEATO Aid Program, as well as the civil aid program conducted by the Australian Army and financed from Australia's SEATO funds.

Mr. Hasluck said the Australian Government was fully alive to the need for civil as well as military effort in Viet-Nam.

Referring to assistance by Australian voluntary organizations, Mr. Hasluck said the Government was already in touch with the Australian Council for Overseas Aid, and he was instructing his department as a matter of urgency to discuss with the council ways of setting up more comprehensive coordinating machinery so that private aid could be used most effectively.

In addition to Colombo Plan and SEATO civil aid, Australia has responded to special Vietnamese needs, providing $107,500 worth of relief for flood victims in November 1964, as well as special assistance such as blankets and condensed milk for victims of Viet Cong activities in the northern and central provinces early in 1965.

Capital aid projects, which have accounted for more than half of Australia's expenditure in Viet-Nam under the Colombo Plan, have included the supply of

road rollers and tractors, earthmoving equipment to clear land for refugee resettlement, railway carriages, diesel buses and quantities of sulphate of ammonia, insecticides and condensed milk.

SEATO aid has included such items as telecommunications and roadbuilding equipment, blacksmiths' sets, galvanised iron, blankets, barbed wire, tents and textbooks.

The aim has been to assist not only with defence support but, as far as possible, to help promote the country's economic development and to meet specific immediate requirements. In this way Australia is helping to offset the diversion of so much of Viet-Nam's own resources to its military and security demands. (Radio Australia).

EAST-WEST BRIDGE?

Australia may become the first genuine bridge between East and West by developing a "truly international nationalism".

Senator Raul S. Manglapus of the Philippines said this on an Australian lecture tour for the Australian Institute of International Affairs. The institute chose Senator Manglapus to give the 1966 Dyason Memorial Lectures, an annual event in which distinguished personalities are asked to visit Australia and speak on international affairs.

Senator Manglapus said Australia could have an historic duty to discharge in Asia. If Australian nationalism did not yet exist it was possibly because independence and progress had come with more order and much less need for national militancy than in most European and Asian countries.

"Or is it Providence, perhaps, that has preserved Australian nationalism for a later coming — for a later day when greater immigration from all directions, including Asia, may produce in this continent the first truly international nationalism and the first genuine bridge between East and West, North and South?" Senator Manglapus said.

Senator Manglapus said Australia was aware of others' mistakes, was unsaddled with conflicts of conqueror and conquered and was propelled "by your own home-grown genius". These factors gave a much greater promise of success for all levels. This could prove conclusively the superiority of freedom and of spontaneity as a way of life for all men.

Senator Manglapus said that in Australia's young and restless society and booming economy there could be a lesson for Asians to help speed their social revolution. He felt that somewhere in that context there was an obligation on Australians, to themselves, to Asians and to the world. (AIS).

Civic Action Goals, Results in Viet-Nam

The conflict in Viet-Nam is essentially a political war, President Johnson emphasized recently after receiving a report on progress to help the people of Viet-Nam build a better life while assisting them to fight off Communist aggression.

The report on these accomplishments in civic action in Viet-Nam was submitted to Mr. Johnson by Robert Komer, the President's special assistant for non-military activities in Viet-Nam.

In an interview, Mr. Komer outlined the goals of what he called "the other war" in Viet-Nam as the modernization of Viet-Nam and assistance in helping it provide its people with the things a modern nation must provide.

Mr. Komer stressed that this would require a large-scale effort by the Government of Viet-Nam because it was primarily a Vietnamese operation with Americans playing an advisory role.

The outstanding accomplishment thus far has been the easing of inflationary pressures, because of a wartime shortage of goods and an increase in the currency supply. The Viet-Nam Government, he pointed out, courageously devalued its expanded currency and the US helped overcome the shortage of goods through a substantial import program intended to prevent renewed inflationary pressures.

In order to overcome the wartime news and information vacuum that existed in the Viet-Nam countryside, Mr. Komer said, the Viet-Nam Ministry of Information is working with a newly-created US Joint Public Affairs Office to disseminate news and information through local newspapers, by distributing radio sets and starting Viet-Nam's first TV system.

Viet-Nam is essentially a rural country, Mr. Komer pointed out, with almost 85 per cent of its people living outside the cities. Essentially, the war itself takes place in the rural areas, with the cities more or less securely controlled by the government. The Viet Cong Communists, he said, have played on traditional peasant dissatisfaction with centralized rule, which they generally equate with rule from the cities.

Programs have been designed to secure the allegiance of Viet-Nam's farmers by offering them, first of all, security from Viet Cong depredations, and aiding them to secure the better life they could enjoy in a more secure situation, through improved agricultural techniques, such as fertilizer, improved seeds and insecticides.

There have been more than 10,000 fertilizer demonstrations in the past year alone. A big attempt is also made to learn about peasant grievances and goals.

The US is also assisting with a massive educational effort to provide elementary education in the hamlets by building one-room school houses, providing and training teachers, giving medical assistance and setting up medical aid stations. Thus, a very large proportion of US efforts in this direction is aimed at the rural population, to help make them less vulnerable to the Viet Cong and more vigorously pro-government.

Revolutionary development is a series of programs designed not only to make the peasants' life more secure, but to bring them the benefits of the US aid program.

The personnel participating in this revolutionary development program are almost entirely Vietnamese with a very few American advisers. Part of the program is based on helping the farmer help himself by showing him how to build and stock fishponds and providing material and technical advice on the building of roads, bridges and irrigation ditches.

Revolutionary development cadre teams of 59 young Vietnamese each are trained and sent out to hamlets which are still being contested with the Viet Cong. They form a platoon to help the villagers defend themselves, their homes and schoolhouses. This is a relatively new effort, and there are only about 200 such newly-trained teams.

However, it is an effort which it is hoped will gradually improve and become a major means of bringing back security and increased physical and economic health to the small peasant communities.

The Viet Cong have expressed their opinion of such efforts by making a deliberate effort to defeat them. Mr. Komer pointed out that in his report to President Johnson he had mentioned the fact that more than 3,000 Vietnamese civilian officials engaged in such programs were murdered or kidnapped in the first seven months of this year alone.

A massive effort is also being made to help the one million war refugees in Viet-Nam through US government or non-governmental agencies. Some 500,000 refugees have been resettled; about the same number are still in temporary camps. But a very pronounced effort is being made to provide teachers, classrooms and medical aid so that the education and health of the refugees and their children will not be neglected.

Mr. Komer pointed out that many of the Viet-Nam refugees are not just people fleeing the violence of war operations, but people who have fled Viet Cong control even at the cost of leaving their ancestral lands because they think life is better in government-controlled areas.

Leader of the Thai team dispatched by SEATO to help Philippine health authorities combat an epidemic of haemorrhagic fever, Dr. Mayuree Balankura (second from left) with officials who bade farewell to the team at Bangkok airport on September 13. They are, from left: Mr. M.A.K. Chaudhry, SEATO Director of Cultural and Economic Affairs, Col. Stefano Vivona, Director, US Army Medical Component, SEATO, and Mr. Delfin Gamboa, representing the Philippine Ambassador.

The Director of the SEATO Public Information Office, Mr. Darrell Manning Price, died suddenly on September 1 in Bangkok. Here, Mr. Price in shown (right) with SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas when the latter returned to Bangkok earlier this year from an official tour of SEATO member countries.

Part of the modernization program for Viet-Nam is concentrated on promoting medical programs and training doctors. Medical education is being promoted at the university level; four nursing schools are already opened and four more are approaching readiness.

Permament and large-scale improvements in national living conditions required a stable and representative government in Viet-Nam Mr. Komer said. Helping to build a representative government in the midst of a bitter conflict was extremely difficult, but it was remarkable now much the Vietnamese government has been able to accomplish under such harsh conditions.

He felt the recent elections in Viet-Nam had been a mark of confidence in the hope the Vietnamese people hold for a better life under the Vietnamese government assisted by the US. It was remakable that more than 80 per cent of the Vietnamese peasants and city dwellers had turned out to vote for a constituent assembly — a significant indication of the trend toward representative and constitutional government with the overwhelming support of the peasants and farmers.

He pointed out that the US was hardly alone in helping the Vietnamese modernize their nation. Although several nations have supplied troops to combat aggression in Viet-Nam, a larger and increasing number are contributing men and help to this effort to provide the people of Viet-Nam with a better life in the future. It is an effort with a very promising future, he pointed out, since President Johnson has repeatedly emphasized his great interest in post-war planning for Viet-Nam and South-East Asia when all efforts can be concentrated on what the President called "the other war"—the battle to build a nation and improve its people's lives. (USIS).

VN ELECTIONS

Official results of the election on September 11 in South Viet-Nam for delegates to the Constituent Assembly were announced by the Minister for Revolutionary Development, Major General Nguyen Dcu Thang.

The election tally, released on September 19, showed 4,274,812 voters, representing 80.8 per cent of all registered voters in South Viet-Nam had voted.

There were 5,288,512 voters registered for the election. In the elections in May last year there were 4,700,000 eligible voters of whom only 74 per cent actually voted.

South Viet-Nam Chief of State Nguyen Van Thieu called the results "a victory for the entire Free World and the greatest victory ever won by the free Vietnamese". He said this was a "bitter and crushing defeat for the Communists" who tried their best but failed to sabotage the election.

The 117-man Constituent Assembly started its sessions on September 26. The body has six months within which to adopt a democratic constitution for South Viet-Nam. The military regime of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky will have another six months to review the proposed organic law and thereafter elections will be held to fill the constitutional bodies.

United States President Lyndon Johnson congratulated the Government of South Viet-Nam for the success of the elections. Responding, Chief of State Thieu said that because the United States of America has "constantly, effectively and selflessly assisted the Republic of Viet-Nam in its struggle to preserve its independence, I have great pleasure to take this opportunity to renew to the American people and the American government my deepest appreciation".

US Vice President Hubert Humphrey considered the elections "a psychological boost for the United

States and an example of the strong resolve of the Vietnamese people". He further said: "The elections represented a resounding defeat for the Communists who had dedicated themselves to keeping the election turnout low."

Philippine Ambassador to South Viet-Nam Luis Salcedo-Moreno, commenting on the results, told newsmen: "We are very encouraged by this sign of progress. I think the elections were held under very difficult conditions and were an example of encouraging trends in South Viet-Nam."

In spite of deliberate attempts by the Viet Cong to wreck the Viet-Nam elections, the South Vietnamese had shown their determination to seek a more stable and rewarding form of political life through orderly and democratic procedures, the acting Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. J.R. Marshall, said on September 14.

He added that the South Vietnamese government had shown integrity and fairness and that the heavy polling revealed that most adult South Vietnamese rejected the Viet Cong, its terrorist methods and its Communist objectives.

Anniversary Messages

FORCE FOR PEACE

Message of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, on SEATO Day, September 8, 1966.

The celebration of the 12th anniversary of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization comes at a time when new pressures are being felt in the Treaty Area from the hostile forces against which the organization was founded in order that free men in this region will have a stout shield with which to protect their free institutions, but more than that, so that there should be a massive force for peace in this part of the world.

Often disregarded are the tools for peace with which the SEATO is equipped, to better meet the challenge faced by new emergent nations in this area, the challenge of survival as free countries, and deeper than that of providing their peoples with hope and promise of a better life.

It is only fitting that we should join other SEATO nations in commemorating this anniversary which marks a dozen years of fruitful life, not only in maintaining the shield of common defence but in furthering peaceful pursuits in education, medicine, community development, vocational training, and scientific research, not to mention cultural development.

I would be particularly gratified to have our young people, notably our students, participate actively in honouring this milestone, since it is really for the coming generation that SEATO lives today.

'Firm Determination'

Excerpts from the address of the Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, broadcast on SEATO Day, September 8, 1966.

Some of you may recall the events of twelve years ago when this region of ours was plunged into the depth of the Communist menace. Communist activities then posed a real and direct threat to the security of the Thai nation. Thailand and her friends therefore felt the necessity of establishing the South-East Asia Treaty Organization, generally known as SEATO, in order to pool their efforts and strength to resist Communist aggression in this area. It goes without saying that SEATO is a truly defensive organization without any aggressive design or policy but with a firm determination to face up to the Communist threat.

Aside from the cooperative efforts in bolstering military strength to deter overt Communist aggression, SEATO is keenly aware of the danger indirectly posed by the Communists in the form of infiltration and subversion. SEATO partners have accordingly joined their endeavours to deter and resist such insidious threat and, on the positive side, have developed appropriate and necessary measures to increase and accelerate progress in the economic, social and cultural fields.

In the past year SEATO has rendered to member countries valuable assistance in various forms, all aimed at fortifying the military strength, counteracting infiltration and subversion and promoting economic, educational and cultural advancement. Among the SEATO projects being developed during the past year, two deserve especial mention here, namely the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering and the Hill Tribes Research Centre at Chiengmai.

The activities of the SEATO Graduate School, comprising as they do various branches of engineering which are of tremendous benefit to developing countries, have considerably expanded. The school is now widely known in foreign academic circles. For the further progress of the graduate school, SEATO has deemed appropriate and secured agreement of its members to transform the status of the school into one of a regional institute free from SEATO control. I am happy to note the rapid progress now being made in the work towards that end. In one respect, the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering is an apposite illustration of the evolutionary progress of SEATO projects: once it attains so much growth and durability that it can support itself, SEATO is willing to release it from the SEATO umbrella, while encouraging it to reactivate so as to bestow everlasting benefits in the particular field to the countries in the region.

Meanwhile, the Hill Tribes Research Centre at Chiengmai and the general training course on the tribal peoples, to which such SEATO partners as Australia, the United States and the United Kingdom have made the most valuable contributions in the form of expert advice and research equipment and materials, cannot but be considered as part of the overall effort to counter Communist infiltration and subversion in Thailand.

As for Thailand's part in return for the goodwill of SEATO, it is gratifying to note that the construction of the new headquarters building on the site provided by the Thai Government has progressed so well that it is expected to be completed before the next SEATO anniversary. In the eyes of the Government and people of Thailand, the new SEATO headquarters in the heart of the city of Bangkok cannot but symbolize the close tie that binds Thailand and the organization.

AIMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS REAFFIRMED

Members of the SEATO Council made statements commemorating the 12th anniversary of the signing of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty, September 8, 1966. The statements are as follows:

Mr. Paul Hasluck, Minister for External Affairs of Australia:

In June of this year Australia was privileged to be host to the Foreign Ministers and delegates of SEATO countries for the 11th Council meeting and, as chairman of that meeting, I should like to say how much value we all gained from this opportunity to share our views on the tasks we face and the needs of the region covered by the treaty. Moreover the presence of the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Viet-Nam, a protocol state under the treaty, enabled us to hear at first hand of the struggle against armed aggression in his country.

This aggression is a threat to regional security and to world security. Australia for its part has responded to the requests of the Government of Viet-Nam for both military and economic assistance.

The treaty provides a foundation for collective defence against aggression in the region. It is significant that the SEATO emblem is a shield — a shield of security behind which we can work together to build a better life for all our peoples.

Under article III of the treaty, the organization and members are also concerned with promoting economic progress and social well-being in the Asian member countries and the Treaty Area. In pursuance of this article Australia has established a special SEATO Aid Program and we are providing economic and technical assistance to the Asian members and to Viet-Nam. This is in addition to aid provided by Australia under the Colombo Plan.

In conclusion I should like to reaffirm my own Government's determination to uphold the Manila Treaty and to play our part in promoting the peace and prosperity of the peoples of South-East Asia.

Mr. K.J. Holyoake, Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of New Zealand:

On this 12th anniversary of the signing of the Manila Treaty we can recall with satisfaction the achievements of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization.

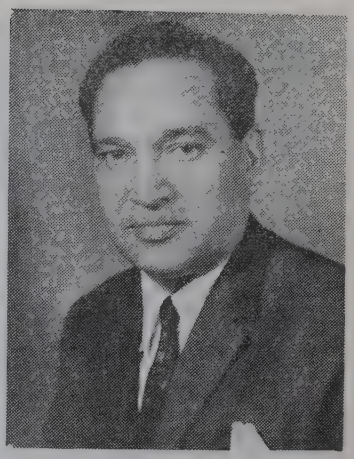
SEATO is an instrument of collective defence. It in no way conflicts with the principles of the United Nations Charter, and the member nations cannot possibly engage in any aggressive design. SEATO makes a vital contribution to the peace and security of the Treaty Area. A number of its members, including New Zealand, have contributed military forces, in accordance with their obligations under the SEATO treaty, to help repel Communist aggression against the protocol state of South Viet-Nam. This aid has played a powerful part in preserving the rights and liberties of the people of South Viet-Nam. It provides convincing evidence that SEATO is not prepared to allow Communist aggression to succeed.

The need for SEATO has never been greater than it is today. This need will remain as long as the threat and practice of Communist subversion impede the progress of the countries of the area. SEATO is the shield behind which the arts of peace can flourish and the aspirations of the people of the area for a better life can be realised. But SEATO's role has not been limited to the provision of military protection. It has contributed greatly to economic and social development, benefitting not only its own members but all the countries of the area.

We in New Zealand remain deeply conscious of our commitment to the alliance. SEATO will have our firm support in the year ahead.

Mr. S. Sharifuddin Pirzada, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan:

On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the conclusion of the South-East Asia Treaty, I would like to express my sincere hope that the organization would continue to foster understanding and friendship among its members by promoting through joint efforts the economic and social well-being of the peoples of the area. The interests of peace and economic development, especially in the developing countries, make it imperative that all disputes between nations should be resolved peacefully, international commitments honoured and the peoples' right of self-determination respected. The South-East Asia Treaty Organization can make a notable contribution through joint efforts towards the attainment of these objectives. Pakistan firmly believes that it is by sincerely striving towards these ends that a stable peace, which is the prime need of the peoples of South-East Asia — indeed of all the peoples of Asia and Africa — can be ensured. *(A biography of Mr. Pirzada appears on page 21.)*



Mr. Narciso Ramos, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines:

The 12th anniversary of the founding of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization presents a welcome opportunity for the Free World — the members of the alliance paticularly — to reaffirm their faith in the soundness of a free society.

While the eight member countries of SEATO have so far been spared a direct assault by the Communists, a fact which can be justifiably credited to the deterrent effect of SEATO's existence, the threat of such an assault remains. The pattern of Communist aggression in this area has been established in mainland China, Korea, and Tibet, and even now the beleaguered people of South Viet-Nam are reeling under the weight of a Communist-directed insurgency. SEATO is thus necessary to check the further advance of this threat. The organization serves as a solid assurance especially to the three Asia signatories — the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan — that an attack on the protected area would invite the massive retaliation of all the members.

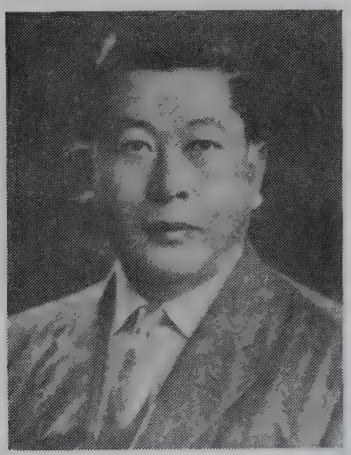
Yet it is not enough that elaborate military plans are laid for the defence of the treaty area. The people affected must themselves strengthen their faith in the soundness of what they are fighting for. They must actively join in the efforts of SEATO to resist Communist subversion, to improve their living conditions, to develop the skills necessary to increase their income, and to promote political understanding and cultural cooperation. In the final analysis, the strength of SEATO will be measured by the determination of the people themselves to live in peace and freedom.

The Philippines, therefore, on this occasion greets its allies in SEATO on a note of faith — faith in the Almighty who guides the destinies of us all, faith in the soundness of our objectives and faith in our ability to solve our problems in freedom.

Mr. Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand:

On the occasion of its 12th anniversary, I wish to convey to the South-East Asia Treaty Organization and its able Secretary-General the felicitations of the Thai Government and people.

The basic aim of our defence arrangement is to strengthen our collective capacity to resist aggression in any form.



Today, even without the active participation of each and every member, the organization provides a useful framework for the majority of SEATO nations to carry out their duties of ensuring peace and stability in this region and to render much-needed assistance to a victim of Communist armed aggression, namely South Viet-Nam, in fulfilment of their commitment under the Manila Treaty.

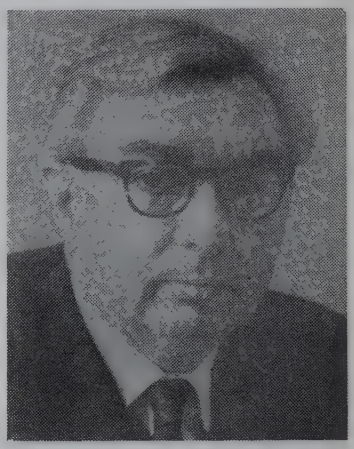
Furthermore, in view of the mounting tempo of Communist subversion and insurgency in the Treaty Area, the augmented capability of our organization to deal with these problems can be expected to produce encouraging results in this important field of its activity.

On our part, the Thai Government and people continue to rely on collective strength to thwart Communist threats and will support any endeavour that will enhance regional security and stability.

That is why Thailand has made earnest efforts to bring about a peaceful solution to the Viet-Nam conflict and to work in concert with other like-minded nations for regional progress and understanding.

Mr. George Brown, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom:

It is a great pleasure to have this opportunity, so soon after assuming the duties of Foreign Secretary, of reaffirming the support expressed by my predecessor for the South-East Asia Treaty Organization, and of confirming the determination of Her Majesty's Government to uphold the Manila Treaty. My country will continue to play a full part in the activities of the organization and in the common endeavour to deter aggression in all its forms and to improve social and economic conditions. I look forward to meeting my Ministerial colleagues and to continuing, with them, to ensure that the valuable contribution which SEATO makes to the peace and stability of the South-East Asia Treaty area should continue undiminished. *(A biography of Mr. Brown appears on page 21.)*



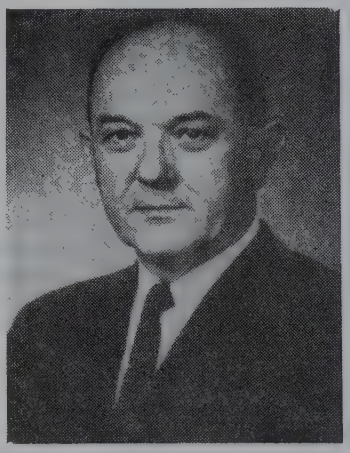
Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State of the United States:

On this 12th anniversary of the signing of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty, SEATO members have cause, with all due modesty, to take satisfaction in what the treaty has accomplished. Behind the shield which the SEATO treaty has helped to interpose, SEATO members have enjoyed freedom from overt Communist aggression. Under the energetic leadership of SEATO's distinguished Secretary-General, Jesus Vargas, SEATO is pressing forward toward its objectives of peace, freedom and progress.

Despite these encouraging developments, Communist aggression remains a major threat which must be guarded against in 1966 as in 1954. This threat has been met and is being turned back in Viet-Nam where the Vietnamese people are making a determined defence of their freedom against the attack from Hanoi. Five SEATO members — Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and the United States — and one

non-SEATO member, Korea, are aiding the Vietnamese people with military contributions, and SEATO members also are providing material assistance in increasing volume.

For our part, we are determined to fulfil our obligations under the SEATO treaty, and to demonstrate that aggression in the Treaty Area, whether overt or by means of guerrillas and subversion, cannot prevail. At the same time, equally mindful of the desire of all the SEATO members to live in peace with all peoples and all governments, we shall leave no stone unturned in our effort to start the negotiations for a peaceful end to the conflict which will assure free choice to the people of South Viet-Nam.



Today, in the Treaty Area, as the recent SEATO Council meeting at Canberra noted, a new spirit of mutual interest and cooperation is emerging. The countries of the Pacific area, jointly and individually, are turning their attention to the struggle that they really want to wage — the struggle for better health, food, housing and education. In this struggle, each country has something to contribute and each has something to receive. In this heartening work, SEATO can make a special contribution while striving toward its objectives in the years ahead.

On this anniversary day, therefore, I send greetings on behalf of my countrymen to our SEATO allies. The United States can be counted upon to do its full share in the common tasks to which SEATO is committed.

SEATO Heads Note 12th Anniversary

Commemorative statements were issued by SEATO Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas, and Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, on SEATO Day.

General Vargas:

Today as we observe the 12th anniversary of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization we can look back with pride to its accomplishments. Not the least among these has been the establishment of a defensive military shield behind which peoples of the member nations, particularly those in this important part of the world, can push forward their schemes for economic and social development.

It is well to recall on this occasion that the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty remains simply and only what its name indicates: a defensive arrangement, calling for collective action to resist armed attacks and to counter subversion aimed at the overthrow of the governments of member nations. That has been and continues to be its principal task. As we enter our 13th year, we in SEATO re-dedicate ourselves to that undertaking.

Much progress has been recorded in the Treaty Area. Asian nations themselves are taking commendable steps to resolve their problems, on their own and in concert with other Asian nations. This augurs well for the future. But many problems must be resolved before progress in peace and freedom becomes the reality we in the Free World seek for all peoples. We must remain alert to the constant threat of those who try to subvert and overthrow existing governments in order to impose their own dictatorial brand of colonialism. For World Communism, the "new imperialism", will not easily give up its aim to control South-East Asia. The leaders of international Communism have not renounced their ambitions in this area. Strength to contain and eliminate such threats, and a sharing among all peoples of the area in the progress recorded by some, must continue to be the twin goals of all who strive for a peaceful world.

Those have been and will continue to be the aims of SEATO. Our military planning to cope with direct, overt aggression will continue, and at the level which has since the organization was founded proved adequate to the occasion. There will be no decrease, no let-up in that phase of our activity.

And behind that shield against overt aggression we in SEATO will do everything we can to assist Treaty Area member nations in their efforts to strengthen their capabilities to resist covert,indirect aggression, or subversion. Stated positively, this calls for a dynamic program designed to speed up the progress of economic and social development in the Treaty Area. At the same time, this cooperative effort on the part of like-minded nations will do much to remove the causes of unrest, to create the state of progress and well-being in which Communism rapidly loses its appeal.

As we pause briefly today to observe SEATO's

Past and present holders of SEATO post-graduate scholarships and fellowships visited SEATO projects and called at SEATO Headquarters in Bangkok on SEATO Day, September 8. Here, Secretary-General Jesus Vargas greets Mrs. Ajaraporn Sailasut, a fellow recently returned to Thailand from studying girls' vocational education in the Philippines and Japan, and (left) Miss Sasanphin Bhakdikul, a SEATO scholar in statistics at the University of the Philippines from 1961 to 1963.

12th anniversary, we are very much aware of the manifold and complex problems which hinder an orderly march along the path to progress in peace and freedom.

But even as we take note of our anniversary we simultaneously re-dedicate ourselves to the task of assisting in the resolution of the problems which lie ahead. In so doing, we would again remind all concerned that the South-East Asia Treaty Organization, a purely defensive alliance, was formed for one purpose, and one purpose alone: to counter the threat of Communist aggression and subversion in its member countries, particularly those located in the strategic area of South-East Asia.

When that threat has been eliminated, SEATO will be superfluous. Until it is, SEATO is essential.

Maj. Gen. Abhichart:

Unlike NATO, SEATO has no standing armed forces of its own. But military experts from the member nations constitute a permanent planning group at SEATO Headquarters. This staff works together on defence problems of the Treaty Area. Twice a year the Military Advisers of the SEATO member nations meet to review current military planning for the defence and the security of the area. Our last meeting was held in June in Canberra and we expect to meet again in Bangkok before the end of this year.

In addition to coordinated staff work, SEATO conducts military exercises to train and test the readiness of SEATO forces. We have had 30 such exercises since 1956. Last May all the member nations participated in the maritime exercise Sea Imp. More than 40 vessels including aircraft carriers and submarines took part as well as naval and some 100 land-based aircraft.

Many people ask why SEATO is not playing an active role in the protocol state of Viet-Nam. The answer is that according to the Manila Treaty, SEATO can help only if requested to do so and the South Vietnamese government has made no such request. Besides, most of the SEATO members as individual countries are helping our Vietnamese neighbours in their struggle against Communist aggression.

SEATO's first and foremost concern is to deter aggression and to prevent the flow of Communist subversion and infiltration into member countries — particularly those located in South-East Asia. And it is a tribute to the organization that during the 12 years of its existence not one single nation has been subjected to direct Communist aggression. We intend to keep it this way.

In West Pakistan, a heavy electrical complex costing over $21 million is to be built for the production of power, generators, transformers, high voltage and high power line insulators and heat exchangers. It is likely to be located near Gujrat and will go into production during the current plan period. (PIS).

First SG's Review

Mr. Pote Sarasin, Minister of National Development of Thailand was Secretary-General of SEATO during its crucial, formative years. His SEATO Day message is as follows:

SEATO has completed its 12th year of existence. It might be useful to evaluate the strength and weakness of this organization. While some people form an idea that SEATO would be a new instrument which could prevent war or defeat wrongdoers, it is on the other hand a concept which we must all acknowledge that being an international defence organization, it can only serve as a deterrent to aggression.

I believe SEATO has served its purpose in preventing overt aggression, thus enabling free countries to develop their economy. We could safely say that SEATO was never created to build any tangible image, but, on the contrary, it was to prevent an aggression which was 12 years ago a grave danger to the Treaty Area.

There are, of course, weaknesses in a sense that all of the members do not have a common interest. I hope in the years to come SEATO will continue to serve as a deterrent to major aggression in the Treaty Area, and it would specifically continue its economic cooperation and development which is so essential to the peoples of the region.

Profiles

New Council Members

Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada was assigned to the portfolio of foreign affairs by President Ayub Khan of Pakistan on July 20. He replaces Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Mr. George Brown was appointed by Prime Minister Harold Wilson to the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the United Kingdom Government, in succession to Mr. Michael Stewart. Both thus automatically became members of the SEATO Council of Ministers.

Mr. Pirzada:

Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, who belongs to the family of the great saint Shah Burhanuddin, was born on June 12, 1923. He graduated in law from the University of Bombay in 1945.

Mr. Pirzada was an honorary secretary to Quaid-i-Azam (the Great Leader) Mohammad Ali Jinnah from 1941 to 1945. He was also the secretary of the Bombay Muslim Students' Federation from 1943 to 1945. In 1946, Mr. Pirzada was appointed as secretary, Bombay Muslim League. He was also the managing editor of the daily "Pakistan Herald", Bombay.

After partition, Mr. Pirzada was appointed in 1948 as professor in the Sind Muslim Law College, Karachi. He held that post until 1955.

Mr. Pirzada has been a member of various national and international commissions and associations. In 1960, he was appointed as the adviser to the Constitution Commission of Pakistan. He was the chairman of the Company Law Commission and a member of the International Rivers Committee. He was a member of the executive committee of the International Law Association and president of the Pakistan branch of the International Law Association and of the Legal Aid Society. In 1964, he was the president of the Karachi Bar Association. Mr. Pirzada has led the Pakistan delegations to a number of international law conferences.

He was appointed Attorney-General of Pakistan in 1964.

A practising lawyer in the Bombay High Court, West Pakistan High Court and the Supreme Court of Pakistan, Mr. Pirzada is the author of several books on law. They include: "Evolution of Pakistan", "Fundamental Rights", and "Constitutional Remedies in Pakistan".

Mr. Pirzada has conducted several well-known constitutional and international cases. He represented Pakistan before the International Tribunal on the Rann of Kutch.

Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada was awarded Sittara-e-Pakistan last year. (PIS).

Mr. Brown:

On the formation of Mr. Wilson's Government Mr. George Alfred Brown was appointed First Secretary of State and Minister for Economic Affairs. He was responsible for framing and supervising the plan for economic development and for the general coordination of action to implement the plan, and of all economic policy related to industrial expansion, allocation of physical resources and regional implications of the expansion program; he has also been concerned with the economic aspects of Britain's relations with Europe.

Mr. Brown, who held ministerial office in the 1945-1950 and 1950-1951 Labour Governments, has been

vice-chairman and deputy leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party since November 1960.

George Brown was born on 2nd September, 1914. His father, also George Brown, was a member of the executive of the Transport and General Workers' Union and in his early days a long distance lorry driver. The younger George left his secondary school before he was 16, and after a spell as a junior clerk in the City of London went to work as a fur salesman in a West End store. He continued his education by evening study with the Workers' Educational Association and other educational organizations. He was for eight years district organiser for his union, the Transport and General Workers' Union.

His first political experience came at the age of eight, when he distributed handbills in the general election of 1922 for the Labour candidate for Gravesend, Mr. George Isaacs, to whom years later he was to be parliamentary private secretary. Later, his family having moved to Streatham, he became at 18 vice-chairman of the local Labour Party, and a member of the national committee of the Labour League of Youth.

Education is one of Mr. Brown's interests, and he has served on the Loveday Higher Education Committee and on the National Youth Advisory Council, and as a Governor of Repton School. Agricultural problems have also interested him, and during the Second World War he was a member of the Hertfordshire War Agricultural Executive Committee, and also of the Hertfordshire Agricultural Wages Board.

He was elected to Parliament for Belper, a Derbyshire constituency, in the general election of 1945, and has held the seat ever since. He served as parliamentary private secretary to Mr. George Isaacs, then Minister of Labour, from 1945 to the spring of 1947, and subsequently for six months to the late Lord Dalton, when the latter was Chancellor of the Exchequer.

His first ministerial appointment came in October 1947, when he became joint parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; he held the same office when the 1950 Labour Government was formed. Then in April 1951 he became Minister of Works and at the same time was created a Privy Councillor.

Parliamentary interests

Mr. Brown's parliamentary interests have covered a wide field. He represents a constituency in which mining plays a considerable part, and he made his maiden speech in the Commons in the second reading debate on the Coal Bill, and was a member of the Standing Committee on that bill.

He has travelled widely in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and the United States. From 1951 he was a British representative to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg, and he was again appointed to represent Britain from 1960 to 1964, attending also the Assembly of the Western European Union, of which he became a vice-president.

As a member of the opposition Mr. Brown was from 1955 to 1964 (with the exception of the year 1958-59) a member of the "shadow cabinet", or parliamentary committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Mr. Brown has frequently contributed to the press on political subjects.

He is married and has two daughters; he met his wife when they were fellow members of the Labour League of Youth. She was then Miss Sophie Levine; her father, Mr. Sol Levine, was an original member of the London Labour Party. (BIS).

Railway Sleeper Gift

Over 21,000 railway sleepers were recently handed over by the Australian High Commissioner to Pakistan, Mr. T.W. Cutts, to the Commissioner of Railways at a ceremony in Karachi.

The consignment is part of an Australian gift of 112,000 sleepers to the Pakistan Western Railway under the Colombo Plan. (BIS).

SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas and Mrs. Vargas greet HRH Prince Wan Waithayakorn, Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand on his arrival at the SEATO Day reception in Bangkok on September 8.

A CONTEST FOR THE MINDS OF MEN

Excerpts from the address of SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas before the Australian-Asian Association of Victoria, Australia, on July 3, 1966.

SEATO is, of course, primarily a collective defence system. It was originally brought into being for the defence of South-East Asia. To many, therefore, it is a predominantly military alliance.

But not all defence is military defence. This is particularly so in the case of the type of Communist aggression we face in South-East Asia today.

In the course of the opening ceremonies for the eleventh Council meeting in Canberra last Monday (June 27), I pointed out that, as China — with its shaky economy and its limited war-making potential — was obviously not prepared for a sustained war of sufficient magnitude to force a military decision, it was quite unlikely that the Communists, except perhaps out of sheer miscalculation, would ever commit overt or direct aggression of major consequence in this part of the world. Moreover, I argued, it was not in the interest of Communist world strategy to invite armed conflict and risk total annihilation, when they could well pursue more subtle, less costly, and yet more effective forms of aggression. I pointed out the fact that it was in these subtle but clearly more dangerous forms of aggression — called subversion — that SEATO and the free peoples of South-East Asia were locked in fierce contest with the enemy. And in no uncertain terms, I said, we in SEATO are, in that respect, actually at war with the Communists.

In the words of the late President Kennedy of the United States, 'the basic problems facing the world today are not susceptible to a military solution'. In South-East Asia, it is a war for peoples' minds that we are fighting and the course the war has taken has been guerrilla and related unorthodox warfare. Mao Tse-tung has written that 'guerrillas are like fish and the people are the water in which the fish swim. If the temperature of the water is right, the fish will thrive and multiply.' We in SEATO must try to take the temperature of the water and to lower it where we can.

But what concern is this of the people of Australia? South-East Asia and its pre-occupation with the war for peoples' minds seem very far away in this pleasant hall tonight. But it is to your credit, as I pointed out earlier, that the people of this great country have become increasingly concerned with the problems of South-East Asia.

SEATO itself spans countries of completely different cultural backgrounds. It includes Western and Asian States, countries with advanced and developing economies, Christian, Buddhist and Moslem nations.

The cultural program of SEATO, to which I should particularly like to draw your attention this evening, is an attempt to build a bridge between these differing cultures by strengthening the cultural ties between member nations. Our aim is to help the study of the thought, inspiration, and ideals of the Asian members as a means to mutual understanding.

A second and equally important aim of the cultural program is to help the educational development of the less-developed member countries by exchanges of scholars and students, the better to render our peoples less susceptible to Communism.

In effect, then, the cultural program is a multilaterally conceived and operated aid scheme for the SEATO countries of the region.

The members of SEATO, in the words of the Manila Pact, have undertaken to strengthen their free institutions and to cooperate with one another in the further development of economic measures, including technical assistance, designed both to promote economic progress and social wellbeing and to further the individual and collective efforts of governments toward these ends.

I attach great importance to the efforts of SEATO in the field of economic and educational cooperation. A number of SEATO projects in these fields have been established over the years and significant progress has been made.

Countering subversion

I envision an even more meaningful role for SEATO in the non-military fields in the light of the increased and still increasing tempo of Communist subversion in the Treaty Area. As you may have heard by now, the Council — in its meeting in Canberra — noted that Communist subversion remained a serious threat to the Asian member countries, and stressed the importance of continuing to provide material and other types of assistance when requested by the affected countries. It is to me a great source of satisfaction, and a challenge to us in the Secretariat-General of the

Visit of SEATO Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas to the Australian Staff College at Queenscliff on July 1 was marked by the planting of a tree. Watching General Vargas at the ceremony are, from left: Major F.J. Wasko, US Army, a student at the college, Lt. Col. Jose L. Reyna, executive assistant to General Vargas, Major D.C. Agustin, a Philippine Army student at the college, and Brigadier G.F. Larkin, commandant.

organization, that the Council endorsed the emphasis I had placed on the need to counter Communist subversion, and further indicated that support would be given to appropriate proposals to intensify SEATO programs designed to assist in countering that insidious campaign, consistent with the interests and capabilities of the various member countries. With these decisions of the Council, SEATO's non-military activities take on new and added meaning and substance.

I have often ventured the view — and I have yet to meet a man in the know who might differ from this estimate — that Viet-Nam could have been averted if the earlier problem of Communist subversion in the SEATO Protocol State were attended to promptly and effectively. Having so defaulted at the time, the Free World now finds in Viet-Nam a thoroughly complicated and complex political, religious and military problem. As such, it could now only admit of an equally complex and complicated — and therefore, costly — solution.

If the very recent mass bombardment of military installations in Hanoi and Haiphong in North Viet-Nam were necessary — as I personally believe it was — certainly it was dictated by the exacting requirements of the problem.

SEATO, with all the power and the determination it can muster, must help guard against the emergence of other Viet-Nams. We must counter, and counter effectively, Communist aggression in its ugly subversive form. As I put it bluntly in my own opening statement at the Council meeting in Canberra, we must fight the enemy on his own ground, and best him in his own game.

Bombing: SG's Views

Excerpts from the address of SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas, before the Departments of Political Science and Asian Studies, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, on July 13, 1966.

I should like to offer you — as I imagine you would want me to — my view on the recent bombing by American air forces of North Viet-Nam.

You will recall that the bombings were preceded by repeated offers from the United States for discussions on the conference table. These offers, as you well know, were preceded and later accompanied by efforts made by the United Kingdom as co-chairman of the 1954 Geneva Conference, by various other countries acting as voluntary negotiators, His Holiness Pope Paul VI, and His Excellency the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to initiate negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Viet-Nam imbroglio. It was in fact for the purpose of giving all these efforts a chance to prosper that the United States, breaking both strategic and military tactical doctrine and at the risk of being set back beyond repair, agreed to suspend aerial bombardment of North Viet-Nam on at least two long occasions. The Communists did not even have the decency to respond with a "no"; haughty as ever, they simply ignored all the feelers, thus precluding talks that could have paved the way for an early peaceful settlement.

You will also recall that, from the time many years ago when it became clear that the Viet Cong were being assisted by regular North Vietnamese troops, and further, that they were being supplied from vast logistical complexes around Hanoi and Haiphong, there were persistent speculations that those cities were going to be bombed by the Americans. There is no reason

to believe that the matter was indeed under consideration during all that time, but that the proximity of those targets to centres of population demanded that such action be put off indefinitely. And when the aerial attacks were finally launched, by reason of military necessity, they were conducted not without precautions in respect of the safety of innocent civilians.

It is obvious, therefore, that the decision to bomb Haiphong and Hanoi was made only after a careful study of the *pros* and *cons* of the venture, and after it was necessary to hasten the end of the war.

Objectives

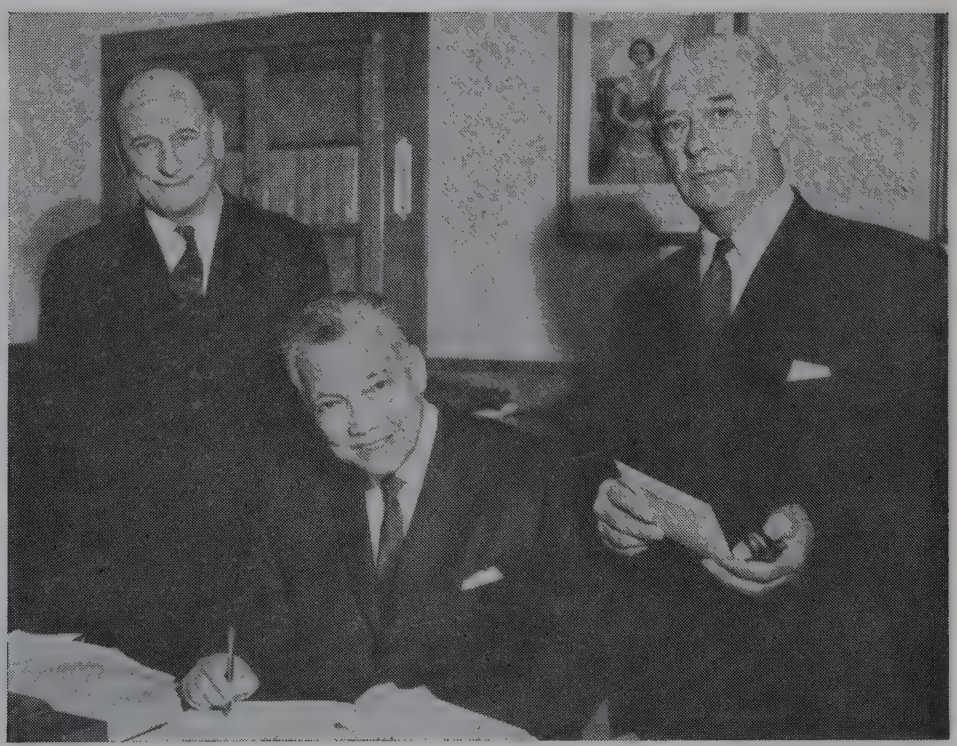
Three points must be borne in mind about the aerial sorties against North Viet-Nam. Firstly, the Hanoi and Haiphong raids have been confined to oil refineries and other military targets. Secondly, the raids are designed to destroy the war-making potential of the enemy, in line with accepted doctrine in any war. Thirdly, for the relief of the Republic of South Viet-Nam and its Free World allies. To allow themselves to be forever cowed into fighting a long-drawn out and indecisive war of attrition, would be to play into the hands of the enemy.

Personally, as a one-time military man myself, and on the basis of what has come to my knowledge so far on the progress of the war in Viet-Nam, I dare say that the bombing of military targets in the vicinity of Haiphong and Hanoi was absolutely necessary in the interests of peace in the region. I could think of no action more logical, more justified, and more fraught with advantages for the Free World, under attending circumstances.

But Viet-Nam is only one of the many battlegrounds, one of the numerous campaigns, which the Communists have chosen to open and wage.

Without in any way depreciating the significance of Viet-Nam in the continuing conflict of ideologies, the one overriding thought about the problem of South Viet-Nam should be: that a resolution of the problem is not likely to be the cure-all and the end-all of the malady of Communist aggression in South-East Asia. Far from it.

Far more imposing, far more enduring, and far more dangerous insofar as South-East Asia is concerned is the problem of Communist subversion. I submit that a satisfactory solution of the relatively localized problem of South Viet-Nam cannot and will not bring about a solution to the all-encompassing problem of Communist subversion in South-East Asia. Subversion has been proceeding with ever-increasing tempo over the past many decades in virtually every country in this part of the world. Certainly you must have recognized that no developing country in South-East Asia today, or anywhere else in the world for that matter, is without a Communist Party of some kind, legitimate or otherwise.



SEATO Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas signs the visitors' book in the office of the Prime Minister of New Zealand. With General Vargas are (right) the Prime Minister, Mr. K.J. Holyoake, who is also Minister of External Affairs, and Mr. D.J. Eyre, Minister of Defence. General Vargas visited New Zealand from July 10 to 18.

SEATO Military Technical Training School near Bangkok held annual graduation ceremonies on September 9. Here, Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, Deputy Minister of Defence, Chief of Staff, Supreme Command Headquarters and SEATO Military Adviser for Thailand, presents a certificate to one of the 63 graduates.

MILITARY EXERCISE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office, Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, has announced SEATO military exercises for the training year 1966-67.

During the first part of 1967, a logistic exercise is scheduled to be held in Thailand and a shipping control exercise involving forces of SEATO member nations will also be held. These two exercises are scheduled to be followed by a ground, air and sea exercise in the Philippines.

The three exercises are part of a five-year program of defence training approved by the SEATO Military Advisers at their meeting at Canberra in June this year.

Major General Abhichart said SEATO exercises are planned well in advance as part of the fundamental peace-time training by member nations for collective defence.

MTTS Graduation

Sixty-three students of the SEATO Military Technical Training School near Bangkok received certificates at graduation ceremonies on September 9.

Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, Chief of Staff of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, was the principal speaker and presented the certificates.

Also addressing the graduates were H.E. Mr. A.H. Loomes, Ambassador and SEATO Council Representative for Australia and SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas.

The MTTS was established in 1960 under SEATO sponsorship, with Australia and Thailand providing support.

Air Chief Marshal Dawee in urged the graduates to perform their duties with "diligence and integrity" on their return to their "mother service". By so doing, he said, "you will earn an honourable place for yourself and be a credit to your family and your school".

Mr. Loomes said he and his government "feel certain pride in having been privileged to share in the creation and building-up of this school" offering, at the same time, his "most sincere congratulations" to the students who were awarded certificates.

General Vargas called the school "a glowing example" of cooperation within the frame of SEATO, since it was "through the cooperative efforts of two friendly nations — Thailand and Australia, both members of SEATO — that the school was able to move from concept to reality".

In Australia's largest peacetime combined services exercise beginning October 19, 80,000 Australian, British and New Zealand troops and men from the Pacific Islands Regiment will be deployed over a 12,000 square mile battle area 60 miles north of Rockhampton, Queensland. The Australian Air Force and Navy will support the visiting forces. (NZIS).

Aussies Clear and Secure VC Area

The Australian Task Force in South Viet-Nam claims to have won almost complete control of 120 square miles previously held by the Viet Cong.

The figure was given by its commander, Brigadier Jackson, in a review of achievements made since the Australians moved into Phuoc Tuy Province in June.

Brig. Jackson said that his men had brought security to 100,000 people of the province. Fifteen thousand who had been under Communist domination for years had been given the opportunity to return to government control and most had done so.

Brig. Jackson added however that there was no room for complacency. He said: "There are still very significant North Vietnamese and Viet Cong main force troop concentrations surrounding us. They still have to be driven from the province or preferably destroyed."

In the fields of civic action and human relations, the task force commander said tremendous progress had been made. He said the Australians had brought regular medical and dental treatment to thousands of Vietnamese.

They were also providing new schools or school extensions, market places, wells, improved sanitary facilities, text books, scholarships and some relief to thousands of extremely poor peasants. (AIS).

Defence Briefs

A military mobile medical unit with doctors, nurses and other medical staff from the three Thai armed services has begun a period of ten months' work among the people in isolated areas of Sakol Nakorn province, north-east Thailand. It will later be sent to areas difficult of access in other provinces. Fourteen multi-purpose mobile development units have so far been sent to rural areas. (PRD).

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The Royal Australian Navy is to spend over $19 million on equipment to train sailors in the use of its new electronic detection and weapons system. (AIS).

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The New Zealand naval frigate Blackpool joins the British Far East Fleet at Singapore in November. A new frigate for the New Zealand Navy, Waikato, was commissioned in England on September 16. (NZIS).

The object of maritime strategy was to retain the ability to deploy seaborne trade, without hindrance and in ships of a country's own choice, the Chief of the New Zealand Naval Staff, Rear Admiral J.O.'C. Ross told the national conference of the New Zealand Navy League. He said New Zealand could not lower its guard, in other words, the ability to contribute meaningful and compatible forces to assist in containing aggression and subversion. (NZIS).

SHIPS FOR THAI NAVY

A patrol gunboat, a minesweeper launch and a support ship for amphibious landings were handed over by the United States to Thailand on October 4. The United States Ambassador to Thailand, Mr. Graham Martin and the Commander-in-Chief, Royal Thai Navy, Admiral Charoon Chalermtirana, presided over the handover ceremony at Bangkok.

In an address, Mr. Martin said: "The external threat to Thailand includes the ever-present dangers of infiltration, subversion and aggression. The leaders of His Majesty's Government have responded to these threats with courage and resourcefulness. It is the policy of the United States to assist the Royal Thai Government, both directly and through SEATO, in its efforts to provide for the greater security and wellbeing of the Thai people, and to bring stability and peace to South-East Asia."

NUCLEAR DETECTION

Britain is to set up and operate a detection station in Western Australia to monitor the partial nuclear test ban treaty.

The Australian Minister for Defence, Mr. Allen Fairhall, said in Canberra that a small party of British civilian scientists would arrive in October to begin preparatory work on the site at an airforce base in Western Australia. This site has been used by the United States for scientific research, most of which had now been completed.

Mr. Fairhall said the equipment for monitoring nuclear explosions would be of a classified nature, but information from it would be available to Australia.

The cost of operating the equipment at the station would be met by Britain. (AIS).

General Mohammad Musa was appointed Governor of West Pakistan on September 18, 1966. He replaces Malik Amir Mohammad Khan. (PIS).

New blocks of rented apartments on the Stifford estate at Stepney, east London.

SEATO Capitals

LONDON'S SKYWARD LEAP

by J.M. Richards

Editor of "The Architectural Review" (London)

London is traditionally a horizontal city with widely spreading suburbs. Even its central areas are composed of relatively low buildings set among parks and squares.

As a result, the new tall buildings, which have become a feature of London — pressure of space, cost of land and the increasing working population have compelled London to follow this one-time exclusively American tradition — are transforming the look of the city.

The view across London from high ground — for example, from Hampstead Heath or Primrose Hill — shows a skyline punctuated by tall buildings. Some are in the form of isolated towers and others in groups like the many new office buildings in the City — the financial and business centre that occupies the area once enclosed by the Roman and medieval walls.

Although the tallest of these buildings is not tall by American standards — only a little over 30 storeys — their impact on the London scene is dramatic, especially when glass-walled office towers bring a new glamour and glitter to areas previously dominated by soot-grimed stonework.

Due both to their prominence and the traffic problems that can be created by the great numbers of people inhabiting them, the siting of these tall buildings is of the utmost importance.

London is fortunate in having planning legislation that allows the Greater London Council to exercise some measure of control over them.

The council cannot dictate where tall buildings go since most of the land in London is privately owned and most new buildings represent an investment of private capital.

But it can forbid tall buildings on unsuitable sites and of unsuitable design, and propose to prospective building owners sites that will fit in with the direction of London's growth.

There have been complaints about the siting of some of the tall buildings. One example is the Hilton

Hotel which is visible above the trees from the centre of Hyde Park. This, it is contended, spoils some of the illusion of rurality which is one of the charms of the sequence of parks that wind through central London.

There is criticism too of those office buildings whose upper windows overlook the gardens of Buckingham Palace.

Nonetheless many of them are well rather than badly placed, and the opponents of tall buildings as such forget that unfamiliar elements of this kind are proof that London is a lively and dynamic city. It has undergone repeated changes ever since Sir Christopher Wren created a new skyline with the spires of his many churches in the years after the Great Fire of 1666.

If London were to stop responding and adapting itself to new demands it would become a back number and a museum. Instead, London is the scene of several important experiments in adjusting the shape of cities to modern life, especially the new life dependent on the motor-car.

For example, one avenue of the new glass-walled tower blocks on the edge of the City — just north of Guildhall — has been built on either side of a new broad traffic highway designed to by-pass the congested streets within the City.

This highway is called London Wall because it follows the route of the ancient Roman wall. At ground level the highway is for motor traffic only. The pedestrian circulation is at a higher level, parallel with the roofs of the continuous low buildings which line the highway and from which the succession of office towers rises.

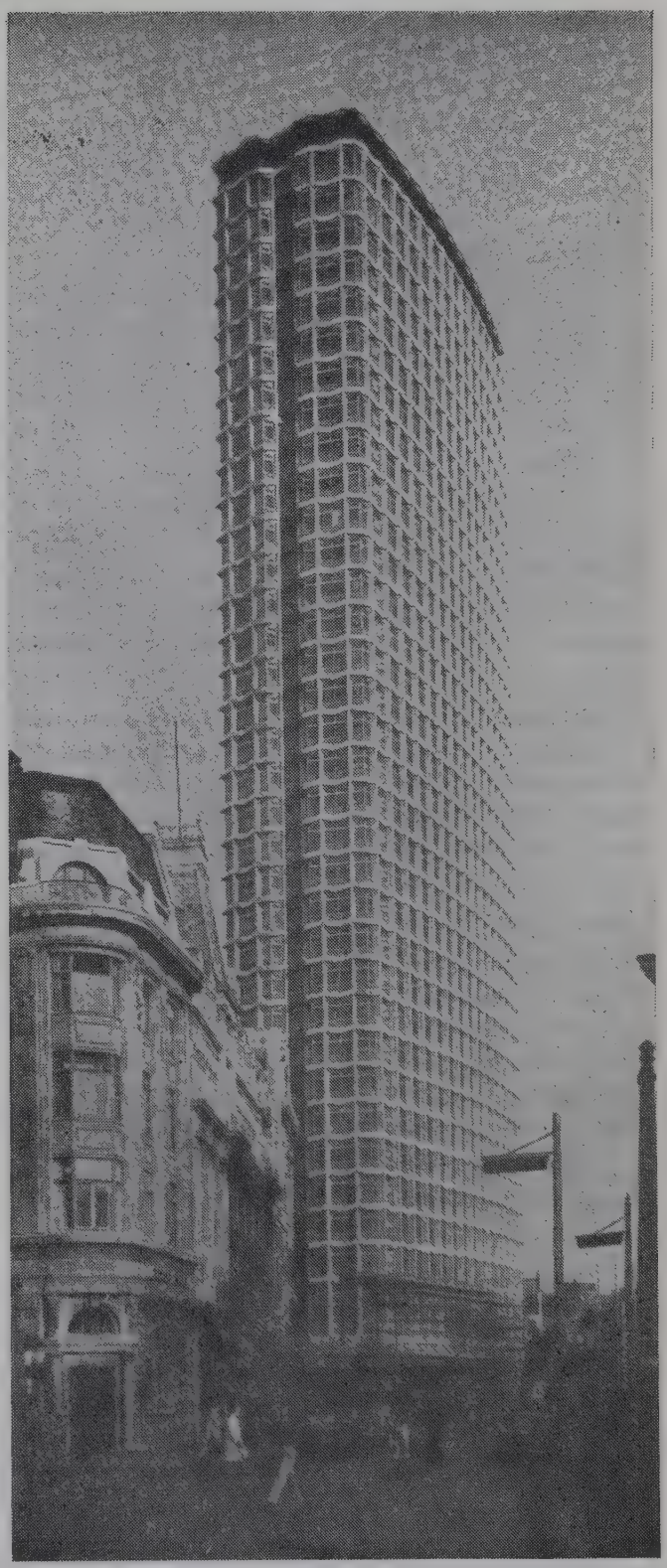
The offices are entered at this level, where there are also shops and restaurants and footbridges spanning the traffic route below. Below the traffic again there is continuous car-parking.

This principle of separating wheeled and pedestrian traffic at different levels is also being spread through other parts of the city.

An ambitious plan calls for a network of upper-level pedestrian walkways, using for this purpose the roofs of low platform-like buildings from which tower blocks will spring.

Building owners are obliged to conform to this plan so that, as each site in the City becomes due for rebuilding, another section of the future pedestrian network will fall into place.

The process inevitably is a gradual one, but in time the City of London, supposed to be the home of



Centre Point, the new skyscraper at St Giles' Circus, London, soars above surrounding older buildings. The "honeycomb" block is 385 feet high.

traditional practices, will be an example to other cities of adaptation to modern needs without the loss of its essential human character.

One of the new buildings that will contribute to this pedestrian network is the new Stock Exchange, an important project in the very heart of the City — near the Bank of England — on which construction work will begin shortly.

The market itself is housed within a low building on top of which is a 300-foot (about 92 metres) tower containing stockbrokers' offices. Here, the pedestrian walkway will pass behind as well as above some of the lower buildings and through the columns supporting the tower.

To return to London Wall, it runs across one of the largest of the many areas of London devastated by bombing during the war.

The northern part of the same area — known as Barbican — is now a vast building site where further clusters of tall towers are in the course of construction.

These buildings are for residential purposes — part of a project promoted by the City Corporation itself to bring back a residential population into the business centre of London which for perhaps a century has been almost deserted after working hours.

They are a reminder that by no means all of London's new tall structures are office buildings.

Many form part of new public authority housing schemes in which tall blocks of flats are combined with squares and terraces of two and three-storey houses and provide their occupants with light, air and distant views of a quality the lower paid workers of London have not enjoyed for centuries.

The Greater London Council's great reputation as a housing authority is founded both on its social and its architectural achievements.

For these groups of tall buildings — beside the River Thames, in various parts of the suburbs and in the East End, where they have replaced once notorious slums — the council's architects have evolved a distinctive style of design, using reinforced concrete frame construction with keen awareness of its sculptural possibilities. Their designs have influenced housing in many parts of the world.

Especially admired by visiting architects is the housing at Roehampton on the south-western fringe of London.

There, vigorously modelled tower blocks stand among forest trees which almost hide the beautifully landscaped layout of cottages, schools and shopping centres planned around their feet.

Apart from the changing skyline caused by the great quantity of tall buildings, the biggest change recent years have brought to London is in its road layout.

London has always lacked broad highways, since its plan has continued to be based on the tangled layout of medieval streets, and this has made the acceptance of dense motor traffic particularly difficult.

Spectacular flyovers

Bold measures have been needed. Some, notably the spectacular flyovers completed recently on the western edge of London, are already having effect.

The General Post Office tower, 620 feet high, is the tallest building in Great Britain. It weighs 13,000 tons and is constructed of concrete reinforced with tensile and mild steel. The tower transmits telephone calls on micro-wave radio beams. This important advance in London telephone communication called for the placing of aerials far above the roofs of existing buildings. The tower also has, near the top, a revolving restaurant.

These flyovers, comprising some miles of wide double-track highway raised on concrete columns above the network of minor streets and the roofs of buildings, have reduced by at least one-third the time taken to reach London Airport from the centre.

Other flyovers are being constructed with the aim of linking the new system of motorways converging on London with the main central traffic routes, passing over the crowded suburbs and eliminating traffic intersections.

In the central areas also, surface intersections are being avoided by the construction of underpasses.

The first of these to be completed, four years ago, was the underpass at Hyde Park Corner, in which east-west traffic between Piccadilly and Knightsbridge is carried beneath the north-south traffic from Park Lane.

An even great contribution to central traffic flow is likely to be made, however, by an extension to the underground railway system, now under construction.

This is the Victoria Line, which will link north-east London and the busy West End (the principal shopping area) with Victoria station, one of the main railway termini, passing on the way beneath Green Park and the gardens of Buckingham Palace.

But not all present London improvements are in the interest of housing, commerce and traffic-flow.

The improvement scheme that is at present most prominent in the eyes of Londoners — since it is in the heart of London within sight of the Houses of Parliament — aims at providing a needed extension of the city's cultural facilities.

The South Bank of the Thames, occupied by largely derelict industrial buildings, suffered further from wartime bombing. After the war the rubble was cleared and the Royal Festival Hall, London's major concert hall, was built on this splendid river-side site.

Between the Festival Hall and Waterloo Bridge an arts centre is also being built — it will be completed at the end of this year, and will include art galleries of various kinds and a smaller concert hall.

On the other side of the Festival Hall will be London's new national theatre — already designed and due to start building shortly — and plans have been made for a large hotel and conference centre.

The South Bank, once the site of Shakespeare's Globe Theatre, for several centuries was poorly developed compared with the prosperous north bank of the river.

Now it has again become part of the West End, the cultural hub of London. (BIS).

Philippine Land Reform Launched

President Ferdinand E. Marcos launched his land reform program at ceremonies held in Bustos, Bulacan Province, the Philippines, on August 8.

The President, in the presence of an assembly of leaders, led by Vice-President Fernando Lopez, and including former President Macapagal, and farmers from Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Bataan and Zambales, proclaimed the opening of the Land Bank and turned over to its officials $500,000 which represents the initial subscription of the government to the $400 million capital of the bank.

The Land Bank is charged with the financing of the acquisition by the government of landed estates for subdivision and resale to small landholders, as well as the purchase of landholdings by agricultural lessees from landowners.

Earlier, the President named Benjamin del Rosario, chairman; Blas Ople, member, and Governor Conrado Estrella, ex-officio member of the bank's board of directors.

The President also proclaimed the second district of Pampanga as a land reform area. The area covers 12 towns, including San Luis which had been previously proclaimed a land reform area.

During the ceremonies at Bustos, the President inaugurated the After Bay Dam project which entails the elevation of the Angat Diversion Dam by 2.5 metres.

This project when completed will provide irrigation to an additional 2,471 acres during the rainy season and nearly 52,000 acres during the dry season.

It will mean an increase in rice yield by about 52 million kilograms.

During the ceremonies, the President ordered the release of $125,000 to each of the branches of the Agricultural Credit Administration (ACA) in Bulacan and Pampanga as part of the funds to be loaned by these agencies to the farmers.

The President also distributed land titles to some 70 tenants of the Buenavista estate in Bulacan.

The President declared Baliuag town as the pilot project for modern rice culture, where rice technicians from Taiwan will teach local farmers new methods in rice production.

President Marcos called on the various agencies of the government to exert their best efforts to make

the land reform program a success. He said that the program needed the support of all the people as well, regardless of political affiliations or creed.

Among the agencies called upon to help in implementing the land reform program were the ACA, the Agricultural Productivity Commission, the PACD (Presidential Assistant on Community Development), the Irrigation Service Unit, the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources and other offices with functions relating to agricultural development and community and civic action projects. (Phil. IS).

SATELLITE LINKS

Communication by satellite may assist the growing telephone traffic between Australia and Thailand.

The director of the radio engineering division of the Thai Post and Telegraph Department, Nai Sa-Ngiem Powtongsook, predicted this in Melbourne. He was attending a conference of the International Telecommunications Union from September 7 to 20 at which 28 countries were represented.

Nai Sa-Ngiem said the conference was making plans to be carried out by individual countries, one of which would be closer telephone links between Thailand and Australia.

The conference was also discussing the possibility of a communications satellite to link countries in Asia and Oceania. The satellite would allow direct transmission of television programs to different countries in the region as well as increasing the number of telephone links between them.

Pakistan was represented at the conference by Mr. M.A. Husain, chief engineer of the Pakistan Telegraph and Telephone Department and Mr. M. Aslam, deputy chief engineer. (AIS and PIS).

NUCLEAR CONTROL

Australia, the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency have signed an agreement under which the agency will exercise control against the military use of nuclear facilities and materials provided under the Australian-United States Cooperation Agreement.

Australia is the 25th state to accept the agency's safeguards and the Australian reactor is the 56th to be submitted to the control. The aggregate capacity of controlled reactors now amounts to over 2,500 megawatts. (AIS).

Thailand Seeks More Foreign Investment

Thailand, in a desire to quicken the pace of development has decided to accelerate industrial growth that will in the long run contribute towards a higher level of income and a better standard of living for the Thai people, the Minister of National Development, Mr. Pote Sarasin, said at a seminar sponsored by the Thailand Council of the Asia Society in New York recently.

Under the next five-year National Development Plan (1967-1971), greater emphasis will be given to the promotion of domestic industry to help develop the country's productive capacity. The government will offer certain forms of incentive and privilege to attract the participation of friendly countries, such as the United States, to invest in Thailand preferably in the form of permanent undertakings that will yield long-term profits.

Mr. Sarasin said that, respecting industrial freedom and private enterprise and at the same time recognizing profit as an incentive to invest, the Thai government has invited representives from major private enterprises in various fields to participate, as members of sectional planning committees under the auspices of the National Economic Development Board, in the formulation of national policy affecting their interests.

With a sound political atmosphere and financial stability together with appropriate tax privileges and tariff policy, the Thai government hopes to cultivate and maintain a favourable climate for investment.

He explained that the promotion of investment is not limited to manufacturing industry. Similar privileges are also offered in other fields including mining, fisheries, livestock, transportation and the tourist trade. Investment promotion selection for a prospective concern would depend on the amount of the potential contribution to the national economy, the utilization of local natural resources and the use of manpower.

Promotion of foreign investment

Foreign investment in Thailand is considered not only as a source of capital but more significantly as an agent bringing new techniques, industrial discipline, advanced management and modern organization into the country. This could result in a rapid increase in capital accumulation by stimulating investment in related industries from greater investment absorption capacity at home.

A flooded street in Dacca, capital of East Pakistan. Monsoon floods in September inundated an area of 30,000 square miles and affected 20,000 villages.

Since the enactment of the Investment Promotion Act in 1960, not less than one-third of the total registered capital approved by the Board has been invested by Japan, the Republic of China, the United States, Great Britain, Malaysia and the Federal Republic of Germany. Foreign investment projects presently total 201 with approximately 85 per cent in the form of joint ventures. Though joint investment by foreign and local investors is encouraged, there is no restriction on the proportion of foreign capital in an investment scheme. As a rule, foreign investors are accepted as major shareholders where managerial skill may be put to use.

In certain cases, the government may consider equity participation as a minority, but it would be an exception to the rule. The government would never consider capital participation except when it would be financially feasible.

The government has given special consideration to the mining industry for the fact that the country's mineral riches are still mostly untouched and Thailand is one of the largest tin producers in the world. Also, advanced technology, not always available in developing countries, would be required to carry out projects relating to the geological formation and location of mineral deposits. In addition, mineral resources are needed as important raw materials for basic industries and the energy requirement for industrial and other undertakings.

Mr. Sarasin emphasized that Thailand would welcome investment participation as well as assistance from friendly countries to develop local mineral resources.

Preparation and planning for the promotion of mineral resources development in Thailand, the exploration of zinc mines in the west — offshore tin deposits in the south and petroleum in the Gulf of Thailand, were pointed out as current undertakings by the government. The Development policy of this industry will include promotional schemes similar to those for other private investment. Competitive bidding will be used to grant mining rights for zinc deposits. Special rules and regulations are being drawn up to facilitate offshore exploration and production of tin by private enterprise.

Mr. Sarasin concluded that Thailand would welcome participation by the American business executive as well as the people in joining with their Thai counterparts to strive toward an industrial take-off that would benefit all concerned. (Ministry of National Development).

The International Development Association is providing a $1 million loan for the construction of two major roads and bridges in West Pakistan. (PIS).

Communications for an Expanding Economy

Text of a radio talk by the Secretary, Ministry of Communications of Pakistan, Mr. Masarrat Husain Zuberi, on September 18, 1966.

The successful completion of the second Five Year Plan marks the end of the first phase of economic development through which every developing country has to pass in providing for adequate infrastructure and a favourable framework for economic growth. Thus, the country has been prepared for a higher growth rate, for a sizeable developmental effort with the prospect of a self-sustained effort in future years. A review by the Planning Commission reveals that most of the key targets of the plan have been achieved and even exceeded. The actual increase in national income over the plan period has been over 29 per cent, compared to the target of 24 per cent. The investment level has risen to 18.5 per cent of the gross national product. A growth rate of higher than 5 per cent per annum in both the wings has been achieved. Exports have increased at the rate of 7 per cent per annum and the total financial expenditure is estimated at $53.7 million against the plan target of $47.3 million.

Almost all sectors of the economy have contributed to this growth. An effective transport and communication system is a prerequisite to rapid economic development. It serves to link all other sectors and has profound influence in almost every sphere of national life. The developmental effort suffered in the past from lack of adequate transport because the system inherited at independence was outmoded, inadequate and ill-suited to the needs of the new developing country. During the Second Plan period. domestic production and overseas imports increased considerably, putting a heavy demand and strain on the transport system but most of the physical targets laid down in the plan were accomplished during the first four years and exceeded in the last year, necessitating greater expenditure than planned. Actual expenditure during the plan period amounted to $645 million against the original allocation of $573 million for the government financial sector. The expenditure thus exceeded the plan allocation by 13 per cent. Some sub-sectors of development showed excellent performance and the development in East Pakistan is a most heartening feature. Between 1959-60 and 1963-64, the gross national product in East Pakistan increased by 25.5 per cent compared to 21.2 per cent in West Pakistan. The development in the transport sector in East Pakistan kept a level pace and the East Pakistan inland waterways transport sector exceeded the plan target by 109 per cent and the East Pakistan road program by 48 per cent. The telephone development schemes in East and West Pakistan exceeded the targets by 23 per cent. Similarly, the shipping allocation was revised from $21 million to $80 million giving the highest percentage increase. Studies have shown that during the plan period, the railway passenger-mile traffic increased at an average rate of 2.8 per cent per annum and the freight ton-mile traffic increased at the rate of 6.25 per cent. The seaborne traffic passing through the sea ports increased at an average rate of 10.5 per cent per annum.

Expanding transport facilities

The process of overall development has now reached a stage where a large expansion of transport facilities has become inevitable. The growing needs of the economy have begun to place additional demands on transport capacity and there is a genuine apprehension that the inadequacy of transport might not affect the growth rate that has been planned. At the same time, structural changes which are taking place in the economy are likely to exert a powerful influence on the pattern of traffic in various parts of the country. While railways and inland waterways continue to bear the main burden in the movement of goods and passengers in East Pakistan, due attention is being given to road development to further stabilize transport and achieve a quicker approach to and from the main ports. In West Pakistan, road transport has started assuming an increasingly important role in the movement not only on short-haul but long distance traffic with the integration of provinces into the one province of West Pakistan. The movement of small finished goods and perishable commodities has been particularly on the increase. This trend will perhaps be further intensified with the expansion of the new road network. Similarly, the air transport has also emerged as an effective and efficient carrier of high speed traffic not only between the two wings of the country but between important commercial and administrative sectors within each wing. The merchant navy is not lagging behind. It is growing rapidly and the tonnage of .6 million achieved at the end of the second plan period will see an increase of over one million tons at the end of the third Five Year Plan.

It is against this background that about one-fifth of the total outlay of the third plan has been earmarked

for the transport and communication sector. More than one-third of this allocation will be spent in the private sector in both wings.

The volume of external trade has increased so much that as against only 4,950,000 tons handled by the three major ports of Karachi, Chittagong and Chalna during the first year of the first plan, they had to handle about 12,700,000 tons during the last year of the second plan. The quantum of traffic offering is far above the designed capacity of these ports and they are working under heavy strain. During the third plan therefore, it is proposed to pay special attention to the development of ports and a sum of $172 million is proposed to be invested. The highlight of development, apart from expansion and modernization of Karachi and Chittagong ports, would be the conversion of Chalna into a fully developed permanent port and the selection of a site and preliminary work for the second port in West Pakistan.

More shipping brings benefits

Almost the entire inter-wing trade and 95 per cent of the foreign trade of Pakistan is seaborne. The major share of the foreign trade, which was about 800,000 tons at the begining of the Second Plan period, was carried by foreign ships, causing a heavy drain on the country's foreign exchange resources. A great emphasis was, therefore, laid on the development of the Pakistan merchant fleet to increase the country's share in international shipping and to increase the efficiency of the inter-wing shipping service. The strength of the Pakistan merchant fleet rose to 60 ships, totalling nearly 600,000 deadweight tons at the end of the plan period. This is a commendable achievement against the fleet strength of only three old ships with 1,865 deadweight tons at the time of independence and of 35 ships with 294,000 deadweight tons in 1959.

Our own ships are now covering the international routes between Pakistan and the United Kingdom and Europe, the US, Iran, Turkey, Black, Adriatic and Baltic Seas, East Africa, Red Sea ports, Persian Gulf, China, Japan, Indonesia and Australia. Pakistani ships handled about 1,200,000 tons of cargo comprising 700,000 tons of imports and 500,000 tons of exports, during 1964. This is more than three times the trade handled by them in 1959. In addition, the entire seaborne trade between the two wings, which amounted to about 800,000 tons in 1965, is handled by Pakistani ships. This has resulted in a considerable amount of foreign exchange earning and saving for the country. The foreign exchange earning of Pakistani ships was in the vicinity of $21 million during 1964. The Third Plan target has been fixed at 98 ships.

The establishment of the National Shipping Corporation has been a milestone in the shipping industry of Pakistan. The corporation is a semi-public sector endeavour with restricted control by Government on its administration and a share of 25 per cent in its capital, the balance of 75 per cent being contributed equally by the public in East and West Pakistan. The corporation started operations in March, 1964, and having handled about 1,300,000 tons of cargo up to August, 1966, with a gross foreign exchange earning of $17.5 million up to December, 1965, has served the country very successfully on its foreign routes.

Post offices

In the third plan, our aim is to provide a post office for each village with a population of 1,500 or more and under this objective, 2,500 new post offices would be established, mostly in rural areas. During the first plan, the number of post offices increased by 18 per cent in East Pakistan and 14 per cent in West Pakistan; in the second plan the increase was 17 per

Chiefs of national delegations to the ninth meeting of the SEATO Communications-Electronics Committee in Bangkok with the Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, Maj. Gen. Abhichart Dhiradhamrong. From left: Cdr. D.J. Cheney (New Zealand), Col. Armando V. Medel (Philippines), Col. Pongse Pekanan (Thailand), Brig. Gen. S.L. Huey (US), Gen. Abhichart, Col. F.L. Clarkson (UK), and Cdr. I.N. Nicholson (Australia).

cent in each wing, and the same pattern would be maintained during the third plan.

The postal savings bank may not be the biggest bank in the country, but it is definitely the poor man's bank with more than 75 per cent of the 12,100 post offices offering the facility of banking service in the village. The rates of profit have been increased recently for the benefit of the depositors. The postal life insurance has been thrown open to everyone without distinction of any class of persons, making it the single largest holder of life insurance policies in the country, with 135,000 policies for an assured sum of more than $86.3 million. It declared a bonus of $3.8 per thousand on civil policies and $3.15 for Defence and Air Force policies, which probably is the largest paid by any insurance company in Pakistan.

To keep pace with the fast changing times, we are gradually mechanising certain postal operations — the most important being the installation of electro-mechanical letter sorting machines at Dacca, Karachi and Lahore. In the third plan such machines would be installed at Rawalpindi, Chittagong and Khulna.

The development in the field of telecommunications has been very satisfactory and almost all the targets of the Second Five Year Plan were fulfilled. Some 59,300 additional telephones were installed and 85 new telegraph offices opened during the second plan period.

The schemes of coaxial cable system in West Pakistan and VHF radio link in East Pakistan were completed to provide additional circuits for the increased telegraph and telephone traffic, enabling us to introduce a trunk dialling service between a number of cities in the two wings of the country. It may be possible for any subseriber to directly dial any telephone number in any other city in Pakistan when the scheme of national trunk dialling under preparation is implemented.

International telecommunications

In order to meet the requirement of inter-wing communication, high frequency wireless links from Karachi and Rawalpindi to Dacca and Chittagong have been established and expanded. Further expansion through satellite communications, a radio scatter system, and a submarine cable is under investigation.

The Karachi-Tehran-Ankara microwave link, having a radio mileage of 3,000 is, perhaps, the longest radio relay system in Asia. The system provides an important link for Pakistan with the Middle East and Europe for international communication.

The production capacity of the telephone factory at Haripur has been increased from 5,000-line exchange equipment in 1955 to 30,000 lines and is expected to be completed soon. Another telephone factory for the manufacture of another type of telephone equipment is being set up in East Pakistan with a capacity of 10,000 lines. A telephone cable factory, the first of its kind in the country, is also being set up at Khulna in East Pakistan.

The telegraph workshops at Kotri and Dacca are also being expanded for manufacture of line stores in larger quantities.

The foundations for rapid development have now been laid and the hope of realisation of ushering a new era of prosperity and a welfare state is within our foreseeable reach. (PIS).

SEATO TRADE GROUP

The new Trade Promotion Group established by SEATO as part of its program to ensure closer and more productive economic cooperation among the member countries held its first meeting on August 29, at SEATO Headquarters. SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas presided over the opening ceremony.

Composed of trade representatives from the embassies of member nations in Bangkok and an official of Thailand's Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Trade Promotion Group will meet from time to time to consider the fulfilling of trade promotion measures recommended by the SEATO Expert Study Group on Economic Relations convened in 1965.

These suggested measures, as pointed out by General Vargas in his welcoming address, include market surveys, dissemination of market intelligence, encouragement of business contacts, simplification of customs procedures, removal of various forms of travel restrictions, and closer collaboration among business organizations. The economic experts were of the opinion that "incomplete knowledge of the market due to inadequacy of market surveys and insufficient awareness of export opportunities on the part of the business community was one of the major factors inhibiting the growth and expansion of trade between the SEATO family".

The experts also suggested that the more developed countries of SEATO assist their partners with technical and financial assistance to conduct market surveys, and extend necessary training facilities in this field as well as in sales promotion and market organization, General Vargas said.

Inaugural meeting of the SEATO Trade Promotion Group was marked by a luncheon in Bangkok. From right: Mr. Manas Ratanaruk (Thailand), Deputy Secretary-General David A. Wraight, and Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmad (Pakistan) with (at left) Mr. W.J. Watts (United Kingdom).

The Trade Promotion Group, which has been set up on a trial basis for one year, will be dealing with all problems relating to the mechanics of trade development. In certain cases, it may "suggest such trade promotion measures as may be appropriate for reference to, or collective action by, member Governments".

"As trade representatives, you are aware, I am sure, of both the day-to-day and long term problems which are impeding the international traffic of goods," General Vargas said to the group. "So significant and pressing are these problems in fact, and particularly in the context of trade and commerce between countries in different stages of development, that they are being discussed in various forums the world over.

"It should be within your competence as a group to arrive at decisions concerning the mechanics of trade promotion and such aspects of trade development, which by their very nature do not conflict with governmental policy and therefore do not, of necessity, require approval of, or reference to, member Governments. In certain cases, however, you might wish to suggest such trade promotion measures as may be appropriate for reference to, or collective action by, member Governments."

Asian Trade Fair

New Zealand will be represented by more than 40 exporters at the first Asian International Trade Fair scheduled in Bangkok from November 17 to December 10, 1966.

Mr. J.R. Marshall, New Zealand's Minister of Overseas Trade, recently announced that a wide range of machinery will be shown, including pumps, cultivators and a lightweight tractor suitable for use in Asian farms.

Mr. Marshall expressed the hope that these products and many others, along with those already accepted in Thailand such as dairy products, meat, carpets and jet boats will find markets in the region.

Investment Promotion

A regional office of the Investment Corporation of Pakistan (ICP) was opened in Dacca recently.

Speaking on the occasion, the chairman of the corporation said the ICP would make every effort to improve the capital market in East Pakistan.

He said the corporation would also work for developing share consciousness in the province and broadening the base of share holdings.

The corporation would also take steps to promote private investment and to distribute the major part of share holdings of project in East Pakistan among the local people. (PIS).

Thai is IAEA President

The International Atomic Energy Agency opened its annual general conference in Vienna on September 21 with the election of Mr. Pote Sarasin, Thailand's Minister of National Development and former Secretary-General of SEATO, as its president.

Some 350 delegates from member states of the 98-nation IAEA heard Austrian Federal President Franz Jonas make an appeal that nuclear energy should be used only for peaceful purposes.

A detail from the eastern lintel of the main sanctuary of the temples at Pimai, north-east Thailand. A French architect, Mr. Pierre Pichard will shortly arrive in Thailand to assist the Thai Government in the task of restoring the temples.

Thailand Offers Study Courses

Many Thais have studied and trained abroad. And in recent years an increasing number of persons from other countries have studied and trained in Thailand; many through Thai-American sponsorship.

The Royal Thai Government, which is conducting a major program of economic and social development, faces problems similar to those in other developing countries, especially those in South-East Asia. Study and training in Thailand, therefore, can often be more usefully applied than training received in the US, Europe, or Australia.

In the 16 years of Thai-American economic cooperation, persons from 18 countries have been brought to Thailand for training. By far the largest number — 1,509 — have come from Laos. Others have come from Viet-Nam (124), Indonesia (99), Nepal (60), the Philippines (57), Cambodia (36), and South Korea (33). A few have even come from such far-off places as Afghanistan, Jordan, Iran, Kenya, Sudan, and Sierra Leone.

The great majority of those who have come to Thailand are not students in the conventional sense, but are mature individuals selected because of important positions they hold in their home countries. Many have been directors-general of government departments. They welcome the opportunity to meet Thai officials and to observe how programs in which they have an interest are run in Thailand.

During the 12 month period which ended June 30, 1966, the Thai government arranged with US Operations Mission cooperation for the training of 367 foreign nationals. Most of these came from Laos. Others were from Nepal, Pakistan, Viet-Nam and Korea. Most of the latter came for shorter observation programs which can be conducted in English. The Nepalese, however, were in Thailand for about two years, completing courses in the field of aviation at the Civil Aviation Training Centre (CATC). In all, 31 Nepalese and 21 Vietnamese have received aviation training at CATC.

Some projects in the Laotian program during this period best illustrate the variety of projects undertaken. These include 59 Laotian teachers who attended a special 10-week teacher-training program at the Teachers' College in Udorn; 12 persons who enrolled in a one-year well-drilling course at the Bangkok Technical Institute; 30 police officers who took a special eight weeks' course in Records and Identification provided by the Thai Police Department; two officials who enrolled for a three-year course in agriculture development at the Karn Chang Satri School in Ubol; three students who were enrolled for a two-year teacher education program at Mae Joh College in Chiengmai; 23 Laotian irrigation officials who became acquainted with irrigation works and methods in Thailand through a tour arranged by the Thai Royal Irrigation Department; and a group of high level officials from the Ministry of Finance who spent a week in Bangkok conferring with officials of the Thai Ministry of Finance and the Thai Bureau of the Budget. As a result of these discussions, arrangements were made for a number of participants from the Laotian Ministry of Finance to come to Thailand for intensive study and observation of the fiscal and budgetary policies, organization and procedure of the Royal Thai government. (USIS).

Irrigation Training Scheme for Farmers

To train the farmer in the optimum use of irrigation water for maximum production of crops, the executive committee of the National Economic Council has recently reapproved a comprehensive extension service for irrigation projects in East Pakistan. The scheme involved a total cost of $4,630,000 including a foreign exchange component of $202,000 over a period of nine years.

The scheme was approved some time ago by the Central Development Working Party of the Planning Commission and has already been under way since March 1966. A sum of $421,000 has been allocated for expenditure in the current financial year. The Third Plan allocation for the nine-year extension project is some $3 million.

The extension scheme will cover all the four major irrigation projects of the Water and Power Development Authority in East Pakistan: the irrigation project in the northern districts, Dacca-Narayanganj Damra project, Ganges Kobadak project and the Chandpur project comprising a total area of 316,000 acres.

In order to enable the farmers in the project areas to get necessary loans for purchasing fertilizers, and improved seeds without going through time-consuming formalities, the scheme provides for credit to be made available to farmers direct from the extension authorities of WAPDA. A sum of $190,000 has been provided for this purpose. Loans from this fund will be given to farmers in the demonstration areas only and are not intended to replace the operations of other loan-giving agencies.

Training, basic field work in irrigation and extension work concerned with expansion of agriculture under irrigation will be conducted at the existing training centre (Kushtia) of Baradi which will be improved as a teaching institution.

Through a well-trained extension service work will be continued on programs concerned with farm management demonstrations and irrigation development blocks.

Farmer training will be extended by means of the existing master farmer and young farmer training programs at Chashi extension centres.

More Chashi clubs or other rural centres will be established where training and education of farmers can be undertaken, where farming and farm improvement policies can be discussed and cooperative programs formulated, where information on such topics as fertilizers, improved seeds, improved cultivation practices, changed cropping patterns, better marketing methods, plant protection etc. can be discussed or conveyed to farmers and agreed action taken.

A supervised credit system for irrigation development work and farm supplies will be set up. Three additional small farms similar to those at Amla (Kushtia) and Benerpota (Khulna) will be set up for experimental and demonstration work on improved cultivation practices, fertilizer requirement, suitable seed varieties, irrigation requirement, suitable cropping patterns etc.

It has been estimated that on completion of the Dacca-Narayanganj Damra irrigation project, the total crop acreage will increase from 17,000 to 23,000 which will produce additional crops worth about $670,000 a year. The net financial gains will come to about half this sum. It has been estimated that extension cost per acre is $1.60 annually.

Besides increase in crop acreage, further increases in yield will result from use of fertilizers, improved seed varieties, plant protection etc. (PIS).

AUST. TRADE MISSION

An Australian trade mission will visit South-East Asia in a bid to increase the sales of a wide range of manufactured products.

The Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Industry, Mr. McEwen, said the mission of 22 men would visit Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok. It would leave Australia in October and end in Bangkok at the first Asian International Trade Fair.

Mr. McEwen said Australian exports to South-East Asia had increased by 93 per cent during the last five years, and the scope for further increases were considerable. Australia's share of the market, he said, was still less than four per cent of their total imports.

Mr. McEwen said that in addition, the trade mission members would investigate marketing condition generally. On their return to Australia, a report would be published for the benefit of all sections of Australian industry. (AIS).

Eight Thai road engineers have started an eight-months training course in Australia. They were previously working on a feeder roads project in north-east Thailand with Australian engineers. (AIS).

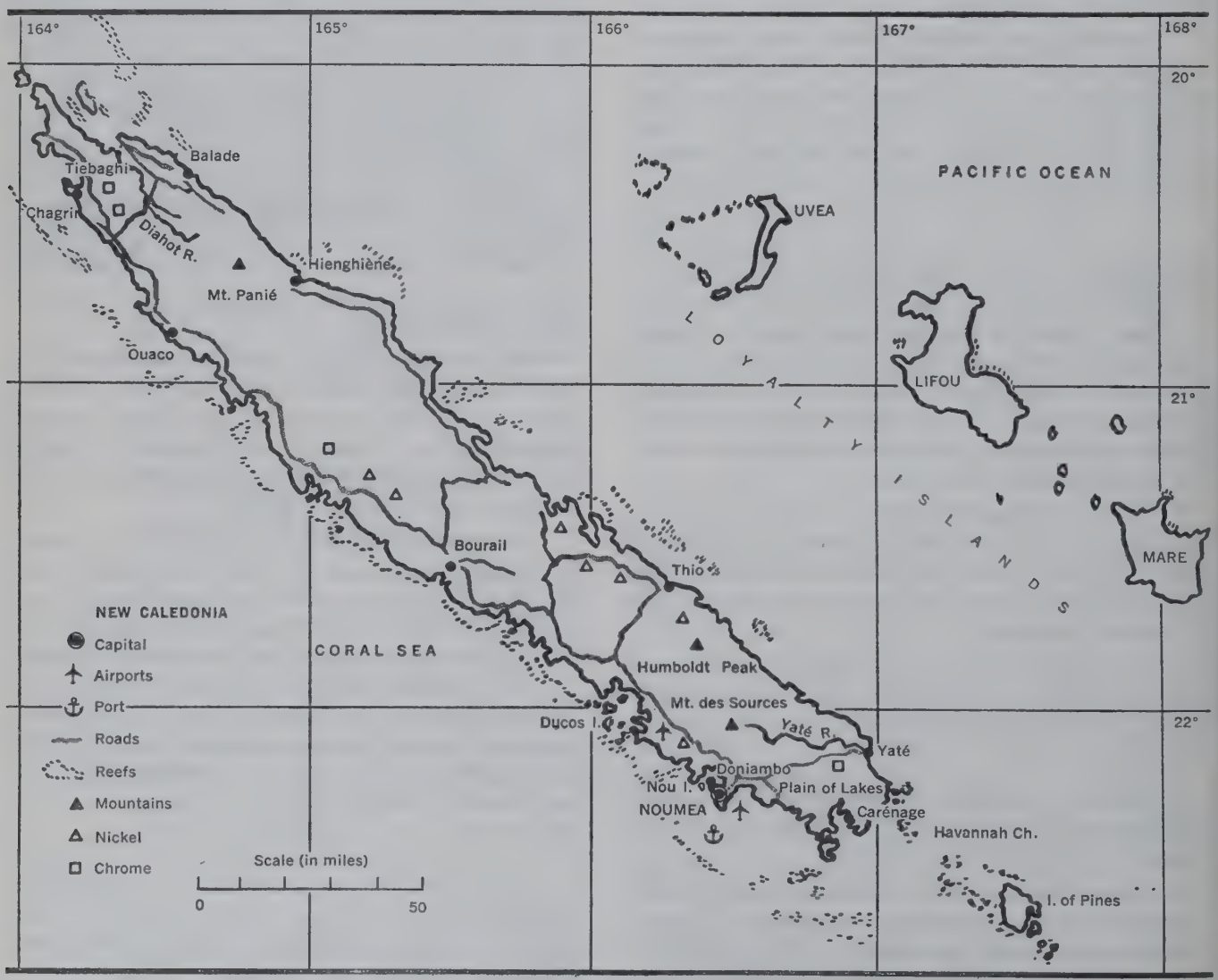
FRENCH TERRITORY IN THE PACIFIC

New Caledonia, larger but less known than France's other Pacific overseas territory, Tahiti, received its first visit from a French head of state when President de Gaulle included it in his round-the-world itinerary in September this year.

The group, comprising New Caledonia itself, and the Loyalty, Huon, Walpole and Surprise Islands, first came under French administration in 1853. At first it was linked administratively with Tahiti, but it became a separate territory in 1860. After the Second World War, New Caledonia became an overseas territory under the 1946 French Constitution. In a referendum in 1958, the inhabitants expressed their wish to retain this status.

Like all France's overseas territories New Caledonia enjoys a large degree of autonomy in local affairs. It has a governor, representing the President, a Government Council of five, elected by the Territorial Assembly, (which has 20 members and is elected by universal suffrage) and elects one deputy and one senator to the French Parliament in Paris. There is also a representative to the French Economic and Social Council.

New Caledonia itself, or Grande Terre as it is sometimes known, is a mountainous island, about 250 miles long and 25 to 30 miles wide, and covers an area of 6,530 square miles. The other islands are generally flat, and together make up an area of 805 square miles.



The total population is some 90,000 of whom 83,000 are French citizens (44,000 indigenous, 33,000 metropolitan French, 3,000 Wallis islanders, and 3,000 Polynesians) and the remainder Asians (Indonesians and Vietnamese). Noumea, the capital of the territory, has a population of 35,000.

Rich in minerals such as nickel, chromite, iron, cobalt, magnesite, copper, lead and zinc, New Caledonia exports ores and smelted products to Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Japan and Norway.

Coffee is the most important agricultural export, with plantations covering more than 15,000 acres. Coconut plantations cover about the same area. Food crops include taro, yams, manioc, wheat, corn, fruits and vegetables. In 1963, there were 105,000 head of cattle, 9,500 horses, 4,000 sheep, 21,500 goats, and 19,600 pigs.

New Caledonia receives financial and technical assistance from the French Government, from the Investment Fund for Economic and Social Development and the Central Bank for Economic Cooperation (both French institutions) the European Development Fund, which is the European Economic Community's instrument for cooperation with dependencies of its member states, and from the South Pacific Commission, formed by Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States for the development of the South Pacific area. The South Pacific Commission has its headquarters at Noumea.

The territory has good external and internal communications. Its international airport, 30 miles from Noumea, handles jet aircraft. There are local airfields in New Caledonia and the other islands. Noumea handles a large shipping tonnage and there are other minor anchorages in the group. New Caledonia has about 2,000 miles of roads suitable for motorised traffic, and there are more than 7,200 miles of surface lines in the telegraph and telephone systems.

MALARIA CAMPAIGN

Medical treatment facilities, preventive as well as curative, provided under the Malaria Eradication Program, were at the door-step of over 70 million people in Pakistan by the end of August this year.

Of these, over 54.3 million people, representing more than half the country's population, have so far been immunised against malaria.

Besides, 44,136,777 persons, 25,519,635 in West and 18,617,142 in East Pakistan have been brought into the various stages of the "attack phase", of the program. Under the "attack phase", all the roofed structures are sprayed from June to November in West Pakistan and March to June in East Pakistan, besides the detection of malaria cases, house-to-house search and extension of full treatment where such cases are detected.

So far, malaria has been totally eradicated from Dinajpur district and other areas in East Pakistan and Sheikhupura and Sialkot districts in West Pakistan. These districts were the highly malarious areas of the country before the program started. As a result of anti-malaria operations in these areas, food production has increased many times over.

At present, thorough geographical reconnaissance in the five remaining zones in West Pakistan is in progress, besides the mapping of all communities, numbering of all housing units and detailed survey of malarious households. (PIS).

Films on SEATO

Three films are now available for loan to universities, schools, libraries and other institutions, in their 16 mm versions, with English or Thai sound tracks.

SEATO: Shield of Progress. A 20-minute, black-and-white documentary, surveying the work and achievement of SEATO in the military, economic, social and cultural fields. From national information services of member countries.

SEATO Exercise "Air Boon Choo". Dramatic 20-minute colour film, giving a step-by-step account of an air defence exercise held in Thailand in 1964. From film libraries of the United States Information Service and the U.S. Air Force.

SEATO Graduate School of Engineering. A 25-minute black and white film showing all aspects of this unique regional institution of higher learning serving South-East Asia. From USIS, Bangkok, in English and Thai.

These films may also be borrowed from:

The Director,
Public Information Office,
SEATO Headquarters,
P.O. Box 517,
Bangkok, Thailand.

About $10.S million are to be spent by the West Pakistan Government during the current financial year on the expansion of the three fertilizer factories in the province.

With the completion of the expansion program the present production of 300,000 tons of fertilizer will go up to over 900,000 tons a year. (PIS).

British Foreign Secretary Speaks on Viet-Nam

Extract from the speech by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. George Brown, at the British Labour Party Conference at Brighton on October 6.

Let me try to set out clearly the essence of the Labour Government's policy on Viet-Nam. There seems to me to be one fundamental and inescapable fact, there cannot be nor should there be a military solution to this conflict. There cannot be a military solution because the nature of the terrain, the disposition of rival forces and the kind of struggle that is taking place make a total military victory for one side or the other most improbable. But more to the point is the fact that not only is a military victory unlikely; it is also undesirable and extremely dangerous. A military victory — whether the result of the clash of battle or the consequence of a unilateral withdrawal could only embolden the victor, and would without doubt nurture the seeds of future conflicts more horrible and more widespread than those already inflicted upon the people of South-East Asia. That is why we believe that the only feasible solution is a political settlement reached through negotiations.

At our last conference in 1965 we adopted a four-point program which embodied the main guide lines laid down for the Commonwealth Peace Mission. I believe there is nothing fundamental in our policy of last October that we should want to change in October 1966. What we are working for is the creation of a climate in which we can find the situation and the moment when that program will have some chance of success. But being one year later its urgency is all the greater. It is on this that we must concentrate. The truth, unpalatable as it may be to some people, is that only when someone can persuade Hanoi to go as far as the Americans have already gone shall we be on the way to creating the climate and finding the situation and the moment when a peaceful settlement may be achieved.

In the immediate future it will be my task to express our deep sense of horror and concern and to make known our views on the possibilities for progress to Mr. Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister and to the Secretary of State Mr. Dean Rusk. As you will know I go from this conference to the United Nations where I will be addressing the General Assembly. Many distinguished world statesmen will be gathered in New York at the time of my visit and I shan't lose a single opportunity of seeking out a solution to the Viet-Nam war. I have been reminded often during this debate that as co-chairman of the Geneva conference I have a special responsibility. I am well aware of that. And so from this socialist platform in Brighton I invite Mr. Gromyko to join with me today in re-convening the Geneva conference. I stand ready to re-convene this conference at any time and I shall repeat my offer to Mr. Gromyko in New York next week and what is more, go on repeating the offer until he feels able to accept it. But I shan't stop there if that is difficult. Let us recognize the common ground which already exists among the participants in this dispute and see where we can go from there.

Both North Viet-Nam and the United States have stated at different times that a settlement in Viet-Nam based on the 1954 Geneva Agreements would be acceptable to them. This is certainly our view. Therefore, bearing in mind the Geneva Agreements, let me say that I believe that a settlement should be possible along the following lines:

I. A conference of the parties to the war and other interested governments should meet as soon as

Air Marshal Sir Peter Wykeham (centre), Commander of the British Far East Air Force at Singapore made a farewell call at SEATO Headquarters before taking up a new appointment at the Ministry of Defence in London. He is shown here with the Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. David A. Wraight, and the Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, Maj. Gen. Abhichart Dhiradhamrong.

possible. I see no reason why the National Liberation Front or the Vietcong should not be represented at this conference and I welcome the United States assurance that this question is not an insurmountable problem from their point of view.

II. As soon as the principle of holding a conference is accepted, the following measures should be carried out:

i. The bombing of North Viet-Nam by United States and South Vietnamese aircraft should cease, and a pledge should be given that bombing will not be resumed unless and until the conference has met and failed, and the war is re-started.

ii. The introduction of US forces and military supplies into South Viet-Nam should cease and there should be no further work on military bases.

iii. The despatch of North Viet-Nam troops and military supplies to South Viet-Nam should cease.

III. As soon as is practicable the high command of each side should simultaneously give orders that their forces would not initiate any new aggressive actions. This would be a preliminary to a cease-fire which it should be the first object of the conference to achieve.

IV. While the conference is negotiating the cease-fire, it should also agree on the main principles of a political settlement for Viet-Nam. This should be based, as both the US government and the government of Hanoi have repeatedly insisted, on the essentials of the Geneva Agreement of 1954.

i. There should be free elections held in North and South Viet-Nam within a specified period, e.g. two years.

ii. There should be an ammesty for all Vietnamese who have participated on either side and in any capacity, military or civil in the war. Everyone should be guaranteed full personal liberty and safety, and full civil rights.

iii. The governments chosen in the elections should freely decide if, when, and on what terms North and South Viet-Nam should be united as a single state. There should be no intervention by any foreign power in this decision.

iv. North and South Viet-Nam should be neutralised, and should accept obligations not to allow any foreign troops or bases on their respective territories, and not to join any military alliance.

v. The governments of the US and North Viet-Nam should agree on a timetable for the simultaneous withdrawal of their respective forces from South Viet-Nam and for the liquidation of any bases they may have established. A date should be fixed by which this operation should be completed — e.g. two years after the ratifications of the political settlement which the conference draws up.

vi. The armed forces of North and South Viet-Nam should be reduced and limited by the political settlement drawn up.

V. All the above measures, including the elections, the evacuation of American and North Viet-Nam forces and the reduction of North and South Viet-Nam armed forces should be conducted under international inspection and control. In addition, an international campaign should be launched for the economic and social rehabilitation of North and South Viet-Nam, with the purposes of repairing the ravages of war and of demonstrating the advantages of peaceful international co-operation.

VI. The present International Commission of Control, strengthened, if so desired, by the addition of representatives of other powers, should be made responsible for the execution of the above measures. The commission should have at its disposal an international peacekeeping force, similar to those in Sinai and Cyprus.

This then is the kind of proposal I shall be advocating. It will certainly not be immediately acceptable in every detail but I believe it is the kind of program on which peace can be built and as such I shall fight for it. (BIS).

Development News

Over $210 million have so far been invested by the East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation in industrial undertaking in East Pakistan. The corporation hopes to double this investment in the next three to four years. (PIS).

* * *

The Australian Government has raised its contribution to the Asian Institute for Economic Planning and Development from $125,000 to $150,000. The training program of the institute, which is situated in Bangkok, provides general courses of six months for

administrative officials of different countries, and an advanced three months' course in key fields of development. (AIS).

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The French second stage of "Europe I", the rocket *Coralie*, was recently loaded into the hold of a plane at Le Bourget for shipment to Woomera, Australia, where the European Centre for the Development, Construction and Launching of Space Missiles will launch its first missile on October 30. *Coralie* weighs 2,170 kg and is 6.3 meters long and 2.6 meters in diameter. (FIS).

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SEATO Annual Report 1964-65 (English, Thai) — by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO.

SEATO: 1954-1964 (English, Thai) — A pictorial and written review of 10 years of SEATO progress.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai)
Information pamphlet on SEATO with notes on member countries.

Manila Pact and Pacific Charter
Texts of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and the Pacific Charter, with explanatory notes.

Gandhara Sculpture in Pakistan (English, Thai)
The origin and development of Gandhara art.

Aspects of the History, Culture and Religions of Pakistan
Lectures by Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi, as a travelling lecturer under the SEATO Cultural Program.

Interpretative Translations of Thai Poets
by M.R. Seni Pramoj.

SEATO Activities Under the Cultural Relations Program
SEATO activities from 1957-1964 in the field of education.

Post-graduate Studies in Asian SEATO Countries
A guide for applicants for SEATO post-graduate scholarships.

Collective Security: Shield of Freedom (Revised, 1963)
The nature and scope of the various collective security pacts linking 41 nations of the Free World. Foreword by Mr. Pote Sarasin, former Secretary-General of SEATO. 165 pp.

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A description of the SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok.

Training Workers for Developing Industries (English, Thai)
An account of the SEATO Skilled Labour Project in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

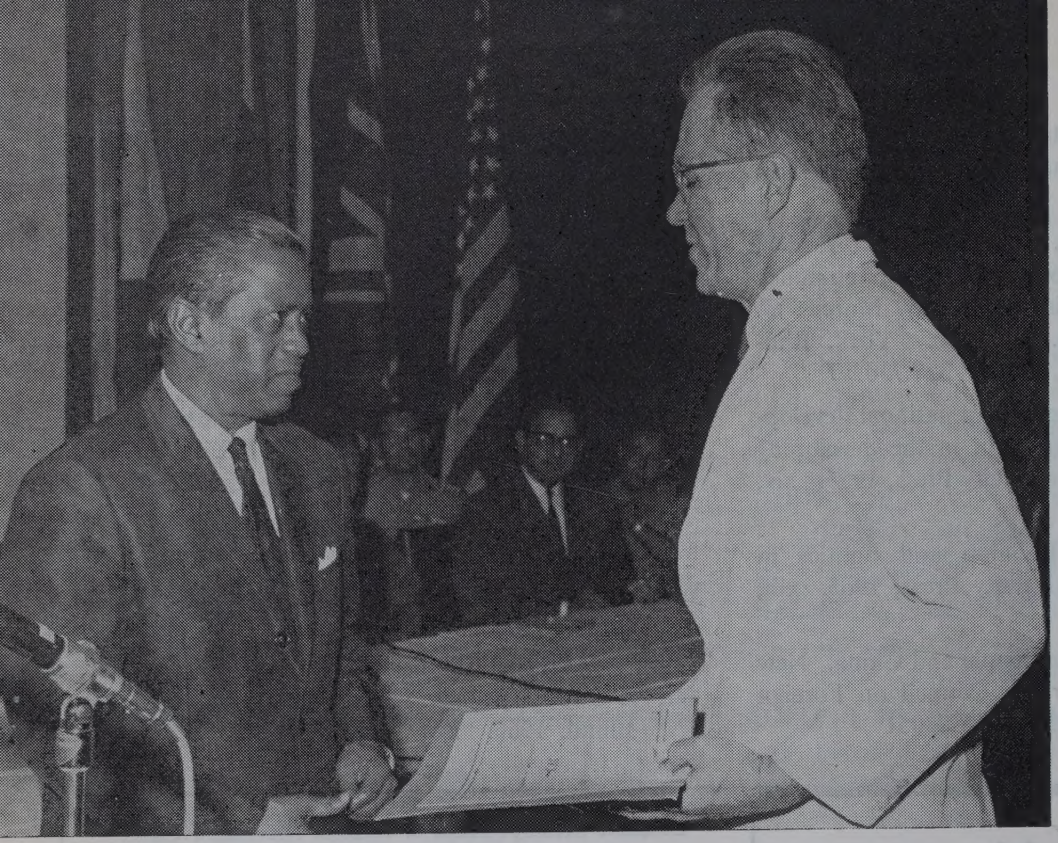
Posters:
Better Communications for Better Living (English, Thai)
Skilled Hands for National Progress (English, Thai)
The Painter's View of his Country — I

Communist Economic Subversion: A Reappraisal
by Dr. Hans Heymann Jr. A discussion of the growing Communist reliance on economic measures as tools of foreign policy.

Peking on Revolution
Extracts from speeches and articles on the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin indicating the demand for revolutionary uprising.

Communism in Decline: the Huk Campaign
by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas.

Printed by Chaveng Chavengthamarat at the Thai Sambhand Printing Press, 62-64, Fuang Nakorn Road, Bangkok, October 1966



Staff of the SEATO projects as well as employees at SEATO Headquarters received long service awards at a ceremony on SEATO Day. Here, the Ambassador of Pakistan and current chairman of the SEATO Council Representatives, Mr. P.M. Chaudhuri presents a five-year certificate to Professor John Hugh Jones, professor of transportation engineering at the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering.

SEATO Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas, making his commemorative address at SEATO Headquarters for the organization's 12th anniversary. Seated at table, from left, are: Deputy Secretary-General Mr. David A. Wraight, Ambassador of Pakistan, and current chairman of the SEATO Council Representatives, Mr. P.M. Chaudhuri, Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, Maj. Gen. Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, and Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmad, of the Pakistan Embassy.